

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXV., NO. 66.

HONOLULU, U. T.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1900—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2203

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH.....\$.50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN......75
PER YEAR.....5.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and
Notary Public, P. O. Box 784, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-
lulu, H. I.

P. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and
Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Ha-
waiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F.
J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and
dealers in lumber and building mate-
rials. Office, 414 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Gro-
cer, 212 King St.; Tel. 119. Family, plan-
tation and ships' stores supplied on short
notice. New goods by every steamer.
Orders from the other islands faithfully
executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.—Eplanade, Cor.
Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co.,
Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
chinery of every description made to
order.

POSTMASTERS ARE APPOINTED

Star Routes To Be Soon Estab-
lished—Inspector Flint To
Leave Soon.

By the Alameda yesterday Postoffice
Inspector Flint received the commis-
sions of seven postmasters of the presi-
dential offices of the Islands. They are:

William Hay, Honolulu, Hawaii.
George Lawson, Honolulu, Hawaii.
John H. Boie, Papakou, Hawaii.
Christian Andrews, Hauula, Oahu.
Joseph H. Mahoe, Pukou, Molokai.
John C. Sarie, Hilea, Hawaii.
Rudolph Wassman, Napoopoo, Ha-
waii.

Orders were also received from the
Postmaster General to advertise for
bids for the star route mail service be-
tween a number of different points in
the Islands. The three on which bids
are to be asked at once are from Hono-
lulu to Heia, a distance of twelve
miles; from Hauula to Kahuku, six
miles; from the Pal to Waimanalo, a
distance of six miles. All these points
are to have six times a week mail ser-
vice. George W. Carr, assistant super-
intendent of the railway mail service,
will have charge of the letting of the contract.

The star route contracts will in all
likelihood be sold to dwellers along the
roads that will be covered by the ser-
vice. In the States the contracts are
bid in by big contractors and then sub-
let to small contractors, and very fre-
quently the system results in poor ser-
vice to the points reached by the mails,
as the bids are so low that efficient ser-
vice cannot be rendered. The rule for-
bidding any bids to be received except
from those who dwell along the road
will prevent the big contractors from
getting hold of the contracts, and will
give the bona fide bidders a chance to
render efficient service and still make
money on the contracts, so the bidding
is likely to be quite lively.

Mr. Flint also received by the Ala-
meda his orders to return to the Main-
land, and with Inspector Hall he will
leave on the next Australia, going to
Los Angeles, where he will testify in a
postal case which he worked up there
some time ago. Mr. Flint will be suc-
ceeded by Inspector W. A. Robinson of
San Francisco, who has been ordered to
the Islands temporarily to replace Mr.
Flint. It is not likely that Mr. Flint
will return, as all of the work of in-
stalling the postal service in the Is-
lands is practically completed and what
remains to be done is largely in the na-
ture of routine work. Mr. Flint has
made hundreds of friends in the Is-
lands, and his departure will be uni-
versally regretted by all who have come
in contact with him.

ADVERTISER SUED BY ACTOR AVERY

The Hawaiian Gazette Company,
Limited, was sued yesterday by Eu-
gene Avery for \$20,000 damages for al-
leged libel. Avery alleges that the pub-
lication of an article in the Advertiser
the morning after his arrest on a charge
of embezzlement preferred by
Photographer W. C. King injured him
in his reputation, "character" and gen-
eral standing and brought him into
public contempt and ridicule. Avery
was charged by King with embezzling
\$72 and was yesterday indicted by the
Grand Jury on that charge.

Before the District Court the case
against Avery was nolle prossed. He
was formerly a chorus singer with the
Southwell Opera Company and when
that organization left Honolulu, Avery
remained and became an advertising
seller for King Brothers. He was
leaving on the last trip of the Australia
when arrested at King's instigation on
the ship. Avery was arrested yester-
day afternoon on the indictment by the
Grand Jury and released later on \$300
bonds.

On Sunday the Hawaiian Band will
play at the Capital grounds.

ENVOYS AGAIN HEARD FROM

They Appeal for Prompt
Relief.

THE ALLIES ADVANCING

They Rout a Chinese Garrison After
Desperate Fighting—The Crisis
From Many Angles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The fol-
lowing cablegram from Minister
Conger was received tonight by
the State Department:
TAI-NAN YAMEN, Aug. 7.—Sec-
retary of State, Washington: Still
besieged; situation more precari-
ous; Chinese Government insisting
upon our leaving Peking, which
would be certain death. Rifle fir-
ing upon us daily by Imperial
troops. Have abundant courage,
but little ammunition or provisions.
Two progressive Yamen Ministers
beheaded. All connected with Le-
gation of United States well at
present moment. CONGER.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The mes-
sage from Minister Conger brings the
Chinese situation to its most serious
stage and the authorities in Washington
regard the matter as one of great grav-
ity. They are aware that nothing but
the most vigorous action can meet the
conditions, save the Ministers and other
foreigners in Peking, and avert war of
long duration. After a conference of the
men in charge of the diplomatic and mili-
tary affairs, in which President McKin-
ley participated on the long distance tele-
phone, it was decided to send a message
to Consul General Goodnow, repeating the
contents of the Conger message and ad-
vising him that the situation was serious
and a crisis had been reached. He was
directed to communicate the fact to Li
Hung Chang, to Sheng and other Chinese
officials, who were to transmit it to the
Government of China with a strong rep-
resentation that the present situation was
not tolerable, and could not be continued
without the most serious results. It is
understood that the dispatch was prac-
tically an ultimatum, and an early reply
was demanded. The answer is expected
during the day or evening and it prob-
ably will determine the future action of
this Government.

It is not believed by the War Depart-
ment officials that the international forces
now operating along the Pei river can
reach Peking in time to rescue the Min-
isters if active hostilities should begin
against the legationaries by the Imperial
troops. So serious do the officials regard
the situation that it is believed by some
there is greater safety for the Ministers
and other foreigners to accept an escort
of the Imperial army to Tien-Tsin than
to remain in Peking if war should be de-
clared.

The information received through the
Chinese Minister regarding the opening
of communication between the Ministers
and their Governments is the one ray of
hope in the situation. Whether the
promises contained in the edict will be
made good ought to be speedily known,
and if communication is established, the
most serious consequences may be averted.
Although there have been intimations
before that such communication
would be established, this is the first
time that it has appeared in the form of
an Imperial edict.

As a result of this latest communica-
tion from the Chinese Government and
the message sent to Consul General
Goodnow, the United States Government
is now in a waiting attitude hoping for
the best but apprehensive of the gravest
possibilities.

REPLY TO CONGER.
WASHINGTON, August 8.—A reply has
been sent to Minister Conger by the State
Department to the message received late
yesterday. It advises him of the ap-
proach of the relief column and exhorts
him to be of good cheer. The dispatch
was sent direct to Minister Conger at
Peking and a duplicate of it to Consul
General Goodnow at Shanghai. Goodnow
was directed to spare no pains or ex-
pense to get the message to Minister Con-
ger.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.
WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Chinese
Minister visited the State Department to-
day and transmitted to this Government
the following edict:

"An Imperial edict of the eighth day
of the seventh moon (August 3, 1900), trans-
mitted by Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Vice-
roy Lu Kun Yi and Director General
Sheng, under date of August 4, 1900, to
Minister Yang, at St. Petersburg, and
transmitted by the latter under date of
August 7th, and received by Minister Wu
on the evening of the last named date. It
is as follows:

"Li Hung Chang and Lu Kun Yi, in
response to their joint memorial propos-
ing the sending of the foreign Ministers
to Tien-Tsin, received on the 8th instant
(August 7) the following Imperial edict:
"Throughout the disturbances recently
caused by our subjects on account of
Christian missions, which have resulted
in a conflict of forces, it has been found
necessary to afford protection to all the
foreign Ministers in Peking. On repeated
occasions the Tsung Li Yamen sent
notes inquiring after their welfare. And
as Peking has not yet been restored to
order and precautionary measures may
not secure absolute safety, the foreign
Ministers are being consulted as to the

proposed plan of detaching troops to es-
cort them safely to Tien-Tsin to a safe
temporary shelter, so that they may be
free from apprehension, anxiety or fear.
"We hereby command Jung Lu to ap-
point as a preliminary trust trustworthy,
high, civil and military officials, who to-
gether with reliable and efficient troops,
shall, at such time as the foreign Min-
isters may agree upon for leaving Peking,
escort and protect them throughout their
journey. Should lawless characters man-
ifest evil designs upon the Ministers, or
attempt to rob them, or in any way cre-
ate trouble, they (the high officials) shall
at once repress them without fail.

"If the foreign Ministers, before leav-
ing Peking should desire to communicate
with their respective Governments and if
their telegraphic messages should be in-
terrupted, the Tsung Li Yamen shall
at once attend to them without the least
delay, thus manifesting the utmost
friendliness of the Imperial Government.
Respect this."

FEARS FOR THE ENVOYS.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Gravest ap-
prehensions are felt here in official circles
for the safety of the imprisoned Minis-
ters in Peking. The alleged statement of
Li Hung Chang that it is absolutely im-
possible for the allies to enter Peking to
escort the Ministers to Tien-Tsin adds
greatly to the strain of the situation. It
clearly implies the purpose of the Chi-
nese Government to resist the advance of
the allies.

So far as known, there is no present
purpose of calling a halt in the allied
movement against Peking. It is ac-
knowledged that the relief column is not
strong enough to maintain war against
the Chinese kingdom for any great length
of time, but heavy reinforcements are en
route to China. Their arrival on the
scene may alter the situation entirely
and bring the obstinate Orientals to their
senses. It is the present situation, how-
ever, that worries the Administration,
and there is general chagrin that it is
not in a position to enforce its demands
and bring the Chinese authorities to in-
stant terms. In the course of the next
two months there will be about 6,000
American troops on Chinese soil, not
counting many thousands more that
could be transferred from the Philippines
in case of necessity. The Chinese will be
held to a strict accountability for any
injury that may be sustained by Ameri-
can interests in the present crisis. What
should be done for the immediate relief
of the Ministers is the problem now con-
fronting the Administration and is the
subject of anxious conferences between
the officials in this city and in telegraphic
correspondence with the President at
Canton and the Secretary of State at
Sanpoo. N. H. Acting Secretary Ade
received a cable message this morning
from Consul Goodnow at Shanghai giv-
ing the latest information in his pos-
session in regard to the situation in China,
including the reports of the allied
forces engaged in the advance on Peking.
It was referred to the Secretary of War
and was not made public.

A brief dispatch was received today at
the Navy Department from Rear Admi-
ral Remy, commanding the naval forces
in Chinese waters. This gives a some-
what different aspect to the battle of
Tientsin on the 15th, as it indicates that
the American detachment took no part in
this engagement, not having arrived un-
til after the Japanese forces had effect-
ed the capture of the city. Admiral Remy
confirms General Chaffee's statement
that Yang Tsun is the next objective
point in the relief column on the march
to Peking.

Secretary Root held a lengthy confer-
ence with Acting Secretary Ade in the
State Department after the visit of the
Chinese Minister. At its conclusion Mr.
Root said that the situation was un-
changed so far as the War Department
was concerned. He declined to enter into
the diplomatic aspect of the situation,
and Secretary Ade denied himself to all
newspaper men. It is known, however,
that the Government will lose no time
in putting the good faith of the Chinese
Government to the test.

The critical situation developed here to-
day by the receipt of the Conger message,
gave rise to a number of rumors of
renewed military activity. It can be
stated on the authority of the Secretary
of War that no actual steps have been
taken, but it is understood that acting
on a precautionary message, addressed
him some time ago, Gen. MacArthur has
sent his headquarters to the coast, and
a considerable body of troops on which
he can draw in an emergency to reinforce
the international column in China.

BRITISH ENVOY HEARD FROM.

LONDON, August 8.—In the House of
Commons today, Mr. Broderick, Parlia-
mentary Secretary for the Foreign Office,
read a telegram from Sir Claude
MacDonald, British Minister to China,
received in cipher at the Foreign Office
this morning. The dispatch was in reply
to a Government message and bore date
of Peking, August 2d. It was as follows:
"I have today received your cipher tel-
egram forwarded to me by the Chinese
Minister. The shell and cannon fire ceas-
ed on July 16th, but the rifle fire has con-
tinued from the Chinese positions held
by Government troops and Boxers inter-
mittently ever since. The casualties since
then have been slight. Except one private
of marines all the wounded are doing
well. The rest of the British in the
Legation are well, including the whole
garrison.

"The total of killed is sixty and of
wounded 110. We have strengthened our
fortifications. We have over 200 women
and children refugees in the Legation. The
Chinese Government has refused
transmission to telegrams in cipher until
now."

Mr. Broderick also read the following
dispatch from Admiral Seymour, filed at
the Foreign Office, August 6:

"The allies, about 12,000 strong, attack-
ed the Chinese entrenched position at Hel-
ku, about two miles outside Tien-Tsin,
early this morning. The Chinese were
driven out and retired northward, pur-
sued by the allies, who occupied Pelt-
sang. Transports followed up the troops.
By road and river the advance upon Pe-
king had begun."

Mr. Broderick said he thought the
messages were, on the whole, satisfac-
tory. The country understood the policy
of Her Majesty's Government in regard
to China was to carry on with absolute
firmness and determination the measures
taken to preserve the country's inter-
ests.

LONDON, August 8.—The cipher dis-
patch from the British Minister at Pe-
king, Sir Claude MacDonald, received at
the British Foreign Office this morning
and read in the House of Commons to-
day by the Parliamentary Secretary for
the Foreign Office, Mr. Broderick, an-
nouncing that the members of the Lega-
tion were holding out five days ago, is
taken, with the Admiralty's announce-

(Continued on Page 2)

CORBIN ON THE CHINESE WAR

Relative Strength
of Contending
Forces.

HE THINKS HARD
CAMPAIGN LIKELY

Adjutant General of the United
States Tells His
Views.

As events now occurring in China are
expressing the attention of the civilized
world, some account of the Chinese army,
of the forces the powers can bring against
them and of the operations likely to take
place will be of interest. Telegraphic re-
ports from China have been so meager
and so confusing that, before proceeding
further, it will not, perhaps, be out of
place to give a brief synopsis of what has
occurred up to date.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

On May 31 there were at Taku seven
Russian, one French, two British and one
Italian warships, all of which landed de-
tachments of sailors and marines; other
ships afterward arrived, and on June 9
the number of ships had been increased
to twenty-three, two of which were
American. Meanwhile, detachments of
various nationalities had been sent into
Peking to guard the legations. The troops,
when landed, proceeded to take possession
of and repair the railroad. June 19 a
force of about 2,000 men, under Admiral
Seymour, left Tien-Tsin for Peking. Ar-
riving about forty miles from the capital,
it was found that the railroad had been
destroyed, and that further progress
could have to be made by marching. For
some time nothing was heard from this
column. On June 17 the Taku forts, at
the mouth of the Peiho river, were at-
tacked and captured. On June 21 an at-
tack on Tien-Tsin began, and it was nec-
essary to send a force to its relief. The
first detachment, consisting of about 400
Russians and 150 American marines, un-
der Major Walker, met with serious re-
sistance and were in great danger until
reinforced by about 1,000 British troops.
The rest of the relieving force arriving
on June 22, Tien-Tsin, which had
been held by about 3,000 men, principally
Russians, was effected on June 23. It
was then learned that Seymour's col-
umn not only had been unable to do any-
thing for the relief of Peking, after hard
fighting against greatly superior forces
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ENVOYS AGAIN HEARD FROM

(Continued from Page 1.)

ment that the Chinese have been defeated and are retreating before the allies, as making the outlook rather more cheerful today than since Admiral Seymour's successful expedition. The Russians' hard fighting on the Siberian frontier, the difficulties of their position on the Liao Tung peninsula and the prospect of a revolt against France in Indo-China will probably prevent either of those Powers furnishing reinforcements to the allies fighting against Peking. Hence the United States, Germany, Great Britain and Japan will have to carry out the military program without any more troops from Russia or France.

Yokohama dispatches say dispatches received from Seoul affirm that a Korean expedition will be organized to unite the factions and that the Korean Emperor is sending presents of rice, flour and cigars to the allies at Tien-Tsin.

GERMAN ADVICES.
BERLIN, August 8.—The Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from Herr Buelow, First Secretary of the German Legation at Peking, dated Tsin Ai:—

"Since July 21st the situation has not changed. There has been neither attacks by the troops en masse upon us, nor shell fire, only desultory rifle fire. The health of the members of the Legation is comparatively good. The wounded are progressing."

THE ALLIES ROUT A CHINESE FORCE

LONDON, August 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated today, says: "It is reported that heavy fighting took place last Sunday east of Peking, the allies losing 400, of whom thirty-five were British. The Japanese artillery did splendid service in the face of a galling Chinese fire, under which they lost heavily. The Chinese were forced to retreat, but saved their guns. Their rear guard was attacked and practically decimated."

NEW YORK, August 7.—A cable to the Journal from Shanghai says: The allies attacked Peking on August 6th. The Chinese were strongly entrenched on both sides of the Pei-ho. The Chinese were driven out after hard fighting of seven hours. They blew up the bridge in retreating. The Japanese were exposed to a withering cross-fire in fording the river. The British losses were sixty. The Chinese are in full retreat, with the allies in pursuit, but in great difficulties owing to the fact that the river banks have been cut and the country flooded.

Six thousand troops were left with guns to guard Tien-Tsin. Two days southwest of Tien-Tsin are 15,000 Chinese with heavy guns. An imperial edict orders the recapture of Tien-Tsin and Taku forts no matter what expenditure of life may be entailed.

All the correspondents agree in praising the bravery and organization of the Japanese; but none of them brings the story much beyond Gen. Chaffee's report. Li Ping Heng, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, has been appointed Generalissimo of the Chinese forces and has left Peking to command the troops outside the city.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The War Department has received the following telegram from Gen. Chaffee:

"CHIEF OF, August 8.—Adjutant General, Washington: Peking handsomely taken early this morning by Japanese troops supported by English and American forces. Japanese loss considerable; English slight; Americans none. Ground very limited. In morning American troops occupied rear position, which was to form in line. Pei-ho to left bank tomorrow morning and move on Yang Tsun. Consul at Chee Foo furnished copy of dispatch from Tung Li Yamen on July 30, which has been cabled."

THE ISSUE OF COMMUNICATION

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Minister Wu this morning received an edict under date of August 5th, in which the Chinese Government permits the Powers to hold open and free communication with their Ministers. This includes the sending of cipher messages.

The Chinese Minister has also received a copy of the Imperial edict of August 23, which was delayed in transmission. It directs the safe conduct of the foreigners to Tien-Tsin and assigns Jung Lu to select efficient officials to give this conduct.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Secretary Root said this afternoon that a message had been delivered to Minister Wu saying that free communication has not been established between this Government and its Minister at Peking, and therefore the demands made in the President's reply to the Emperor had not been accepted.

MINISTER WU GIVES HIS VIEWS

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Chinese Minister made an early visit to the State Department, delivering the edict of August 2, which had been delayed en route, directing Jung Lu to select high officials to escort the foreign Ministers from Peking to Tien-Tsin. This was turned over to Acting Secretary Adee and the text of the edict made public. The edict also directed that free communication be allowed between the Ministers and their Governments on message in open text. A later communication, dated August 5th, extended this free communication without regard to the messages being in open text. Minister Wu showed the utmost concern in the seriousness of the situation. As to the message from Minister Genger, he said:

"It is not for me to discuss the Genger telegram, as it speaks for itself. But at such a moment I hope a distorted and exaggerated interpretation will not be placed on the message. Its seriousness I do not question, but I ask the public to take what it says and not draw inferences as to its meaning. It is dated at the Tai Nan Yamen, which is the Yamen of the Governor of Shan Tung. It is forwarded direct from the Governor to the State Department, showing the efforts of our officials to get messages between Washington and Peking. Again, it is in

either, which shows that there is free communication despite all the statements and criticisms that this free communication was cut off. Mr. Genger's statement that the Chinese Government insists on their leaving Peking disposed of another statement that the Government was holding the Ministers as hostages. On the contrary, it urges them to go and offers an escort to conduct them. Whether it is safe or not is a matter of individual judgment, and Mr. Genger appears to regard it as unsafe. But I do not care to go further into the details of the message, as I do not wish to be in the position of an apologist."

THE CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

An extra session of Congress is improbable.

Four more missionaries have been murdered at Hankow.

Gen. Chaffee calls for more men. He now has about 3,500.

More artillery is being sent from Manila to Gen. Chaffee.

Capt. McCalla, U. S. N., is nursing his wounds at Nagasaki.

England expects a long war in China and is preparing for it.

A hospital corps is being organized to go with Chaffee's army.

The steamer Taira will take 500 horses from Portland to China.

Heavy siege guns have been ordered from Fort Riley to China.

The fourth brigade of Indian troops has been ordered to China.

The export of war material from England to China is prohibited.

The Russian attack on Newchwang is said to have been unprovoked.

Andrew D. White denies that the Kaiser told his men to give no quarter.

After Li Hung Chang left Canton the Imperial troops joined the Boxers.

All Russian missionaries in Eastern Central China are safe at Shanghai.

It is estimated that Boxers have killed between 10,000 and 15,000 native converts.

The Chinese, at last accounts, were fortifying their lines outside the British Legation.

The shipment of troops to the Amur shows much fraud in the Russian railway system.

Germany wants the Yang-tse valley kept open and is opposed to the division of China.

Hau Ching Chen, formerly Minister to Russia, has been benighted for pro-foreign tendencies.

Boxers are murdering missionaries in Southern China but are not disturbing treaty ports.

Li Hung Chang is in a despondent state and a rumor of his suicide prevailed for a day or two.

The U. S. navy has been ordered to co-operate with the army in landing troops in China.

The Washington Government is entirely satisfied that the dispatches from Gen. Chaffee are genuine.

Chinese batteries on the Yang-tse are being repaired and new ones are being built at Wu Sung.

The Imperial troops are entrenched at Peking, on the line of the Tien-Tsin and Peking railway.

It is expected that several more regiments will be taken from the Philippines for Chinese service.

Food is scarce at Tien-Tsin and the river is filled with the headless bodies of hundreds of Chinese.

Senator Teller declares the President has no power to enter the Chinese war. He wants an extra session.

Rev. Father Marquette writes that dozens of Christian communities have been devastated by the Boxers.

It is reported that the Chinese have broken the canal bank, flooding the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

Chinese regiments that are called to join in the attack on Peking with a force of proper size, but applauds the other Powers.

Li Hung Chang will issue a proclamation granting amnesty to the Boxers on condition that they cease making disturbances.

The transport Pak Ling, which started from Seattle for China with cargo and animals returned, as her captain regarded her as too heavy.

Liu Kun Yi, Viceroy of Nanking and Sheng, Director of Telegraphs and Railways, says the envoys will be killed if the allies march to Peking.

The Governor of Moukden, in a proclamation, urges the people of Manchuria to massacre Christians. Nearly all the missions have been destroyed.

On July 30 a part of Gen. Orloff's forces attacked the Chinese regulars, capturing one gun and a number of flags and killing the Chinese commander and 200 men.

Russian railway parties in retreat were bombarded by Chinese in the Chinling passes. Three guards and one workman were killed and twenty workmen fled to the mountains, none of whom have returned.

La Ping Hang, the new master of Peking, has beheaded two members of the Tung Li Yamen and beheaded Li Hung Chang and the Viceroy of Nanking on a charge of maintaining relations with foreigners.

Russian War Office telegrams received in Washington from Eastern Siberia show the Chinese have destroyed the railway in several places, interrupting the passage of troops and trains. The Cossacks now guard 2,500 versts of the frontier railroad.

The Russians have taken the town of Sakhalin in Manchuria, taking one gun and a quantity of Mauser cartridges. The steamer Silianga suffered severely from Chinese rifle fire. The Russians bombarded Aigun with twelve mortars and the Chinese replied. One Russian officer and five men were killed and fifteen wounded.

TAKES EXCEPTION.

Pacific Hardware Company Claim No Breach of the Law.

The Pacific Hardware Company represents the idea that it broke any law in its recent alterations of a shed back of the Stangenwald building. Manager Pinkham says:

"There is no law within the knowledge of the Pacific Hardware Company that requires a merchant to secure permission from the authorities that he may provide shelving, counters or racks on which to display, assort or to conveniently store and handle his goods, and the attempt to expose the Pacific Hardware Company as a wilful and determined violator of the law is entirely unfounded. Within a building on Merchant street recently leased from Lowers & Cooke, the Pacific Hardware Company erected a rack resting on the ground, which was intended to carry properly assorted some 300 tons of iron and steel.

"The contractor found some points in the interior of the building in the way, and knocked them out, thus letting a portion of the building rest on the rack for support. If this was done, the Pacific Hardware Company violated the law. It did so without premeditated purpose, and it questions the statement that it in any way exceeded its privileges."

BRYAN IS NOTIFIED

He Lays Down the Issue of Imperialism.

A STRONG PARTY SPEECH

The Financial Issue is Avoided and the Philippine Issue is Taken up.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 5.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, were notified of their nomination for the offices of President and Vice President respectively in Military Park, shortly after 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Thousands of people witnessed the ceremonies. Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was introduced by Mayor Taggart as presiding officer. Senator Jones in a brief speech introduced Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee. Congressman Richardson was received with wild cheers as he mounted the stand to officially notify Mr. Bryan of the fact that he had been selected as Presidential nominee of the Democratic Convention at Kansas City.

When Mr. Bryan arose to reply a demonstration occurred which perhaps has never been equalled in this city. When order was finally restored Mr. Bryan began his address, which was of considerable length. Cheer upon cheer greeted him at every telling period. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the notification committee: I shall at an early day, and in a more formal manner, accept the nomination which you tender, and I shall at that time discuss the various questions covered by the Democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us and the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between the Democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other, I do not mean to say that all our opponents have taken sides with the plutocracy. I mean to say that the various questions covered by the Democratic platform, it may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us and the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

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can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of today and measures up to the possibilities of the future. Behold a republic, resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by revolutionary patriots from the mountain of Eternal Truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaiming to the world the self-evident proposition: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—Behold a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign, but in which no one cares to wear a crown. Behold a republic standing erect while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved, while other flags are only feared. Behold a republic increasing in population, in strength, and in influence, solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of an universal brotherhood—a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example, and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness. Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, "is as the shining light that shineth more and more into the perfect day."

FILIPINOS TRAPPE AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The first serious check which the American troops have met in the Philippines during the past two months is recorded in a dispatch received this morning from General MacArthur. It is assumed that the little American command which suffered so severely was completely trapped and was obliged to surrender or be exterminated. The message is as follows:

"MANILA, August 4.—Adjutant General, Washington: First Lieutenant Alister, corps of engineers, United States Army, with an escort of fifteen men, was attacked August 1, on the road between San Miguel de Mayug (Luzon) and San Juan (Luzon) by a band of insurgents reported 350 strong. The entire party was killed, wounded or captured.

LUZON REBELS MAY SURRENDER.
NEW YORK, August 7.—A cable to the Sun from Hongkong says: Manila advice to the Filipino Junta asserts that General MacArthur and General Alister, a leading rebel commander, are negotiating for the surrender, under the amnesty proclamation, of the insurgent forces in Central Luzon. These rebel forces include those under Colonel Lucena and Tescan, who last Wednesday captured Lathocan, a detachment of the engineer corps and eleven cavalrymen.

Talmage on the Czar.

BERLIN, August 5.—Rev. T. de Witt Talmage, who arrived here yesterday with his family from St. Petersburg, preached in the American Church today on "Encouragement to Christian Workers."

To the correspondent Dr. Talmage said: "While in St. Petersburg I was invited to dine with Emperor Nicholas, who is in excellent health and gives me the impression of being physically strong. He seemed to be much interested in American politics and inquired regarding the prospects of the Presidential election. He is extremely well informed as to American affairs generally. The Czar talked freely about the China question and said he expected that all would pass off without long difficulties."

Dr. Talmage, who was favorably impressed with the development of the Russian people, said: "I found as much religious liberty in Russia as there is in New York or Washington."

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. You may try Mrs. Geo. E. Huxford's Liberty, R. I. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

A TRAIN-ROBBERING TRAGEDY ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

DENVER, Col., August 5.—Two masked robbers committed one of the worst crimes of the year this side of Hugo, Cal., shortly after midnight this morning, when they held up the passengers in two Pullman cars on Union Pacific train No. 4 and killed William J. Fay, one of Denver's oldest citizens and now of Anaheim, Cal., because he had the courage to defend a woman in an adjoining berth against the ruffian's threats. The money and valuables that the bandits secured were of comparatively little moment in view of the sacrifice of Mr. Fay's life, for the latter leaves a great host of friends in this city, California and other places to mourn his tragic death.

The robbers boarded the Union Pacific passenger train at Limon Junction. They were led by Conductor D. B. Smith of the rear Pullman to get off at the next stop. Smith was soon after held up with a revolver and the men set about their work. The taller of the two carried a sack for the valuables, while the shorter one preceded with a weapon and aroused and intimidated the passengers one at a time. They got well along without raising any disturbance, it is said, until they reached the berth of Mrs. W. D. Harner of Denver. Fay heard the disturbance that ensued. The first robber was holding a revolver at the woman's head and demanding her money. Fay quickly reached into his berth and drew his own revolver. Notwithstanding that Fay was counted a crack shot, his bullet went wide and the robber turned upon him with two shots in quick succession. The first missed Fay, but the second struck him in the mouth and emerged from the back of his head, killing him instantly. He fell backward into his berth, his feet hanging out upon the floor.

The monetary profit of the escapade to the robbers will probably not exceed \$500, and it is probable that they may suffer the wrath of the citizens of Lincoln county if they are caught, for an infuriated populace is said to be surrounding the robbers. They escaped at Hugo, but a number of prominent detectives and the Sheriff were not long afterward on the ground to institute a systematic pursuit.

A CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT

Attorney Kinney Sues E. S. Gill.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN

Lawyer Alleges Injury on Account of a Publication in That Journal.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The climax of the controversy amongst the lawyers growing out of the Bar Association dinner of last Friday evening, came yesterday in a criminal libel suit begun against Edwin S. Gill, Editor of the "Honolulu Republican." W. A. Kinney is the complainant. The penal summons was served on Mr. Gill yesterday afternoon at his office by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

The complaint alleges that Mr. Gill is guilty of libel in the first degree in that the newspaper in question made a publication which tends to injure the complainant's reputation and good name and to bring him into contempt, disgrace, odium and ridicule, by circulating the alleged libel by making it known to others. The complaint in full reads as follows:

William A. Kinney, being duly sworn says, that Edwin S. Gill, residing in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, within the jurisdiction of this court, on to wit: Sunday, August 12, 1900, at Honolulu and within the jurisdiction of this court, was and is guilty of the offense of publishing a libel in the first degree, of and concerning said W. A. Kinney, in that said "Honolulu Republican," a newspaper of general circulation in said Honolulu, a writing or print, which directly tended to injure the fame, reputation or good name of said W. A. Kinney and to bring him into disgrace, odium, contempt and ridicule, and maliciously put said libel into circulation, and promulgated, exhibited and distributed it for the purpose of making it known to others and thereby in fact did make it known to others and aided and assisted in promulgating, exhibiting and distributing it. Said libel being in the words following, to wit:

Then is appended the front page article which appeared in the Republican of Sunday, August 12, the headlines reading, "Insult to Judges Had Been Pre-Arranged."

(Signed) W. A. KINNEY.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, 1900.

W. L. WILCOX,
District Magistrate of Honolulu.

Edwin S. Gill is commanded to appear before Judge Wilcox on Thursday, August 16th, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., then and there to answer the charge of libel in the first degree made against him.

The day after the article appeared Mr. Kinney sent a letter to the Republican in which he demanded a retraction of the statement that a number of his cases had been stricken from the court calendar. In Tuesday's Republican there was an editorial apologizing for the statement. In Tuesday's Advertiser Mr. Kinney had a signed letter in which he asked an investigation of the charges in the Republican that there was in Honolulu a "ring of lawyers who dictated to the courts here in the past." Judge Humphreys requested the Grand Jury to pay no attention to signed statements in the newspapers, and less than six hours thereafter the criminal libel suit was filed.

Following is the letter from Mr. Kinney to the Republican demanding a retraction:

Honolulu, August 13, 1900.
E. S. Gill, Esq., Editor Honolulu Republican.

"IN A STATE OF FEAR"

Court Officers Quake At Humphreys.

SO SAYS CHESTER DOYLE

Japanese Interpreter Discharged by Judge Makes Astonishing Statement.

Chester Doyle has been discharged from the position of Japanese interpreter of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of Hawaii. Judge Humphreys "let out" Mr. Doyle yesterday with a polite note of fifty words. Mr. Doyle says he will not seek reinstatement but yet he feels half mystified about his dismissal. He was appointed only recently.

"To-day I received the following letter from Judge Humphreys," said Mr. Doyle last night:

August 15, 1900.
My dear Sir:—Conceiving that the interests of public justice will be thereby subserved, I have to request that you tender your resignation as Japanese interpreter for the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, by Saturday, August 18th, 1900.

I remain, my dear sir,
Very respectfully,
A. S. HUMPHREYS,
First Judge, Circuit Court, First Circuit.

To C. A. Doyle, Esq.
Hon. A. S. Humphreys,
First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit.

Sir:—In compliance with your request of this date I herewith tender you my resignation as Japanese interpreter for the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, the same to take effect immediately.

Very respectfully yours,
CHESTER A. DOYLE.

"I resigned as I do not feel justified, as a matter of self-respect, in serving under him any longer," said Mr. Doyle. "No reasons have been given for my dismissal besides those contained in Judge Humphreys' letter, but from some things that happened to-day I am convinced that Judge Humphreys has removed me for certain services by me to the Grand Jury and the Attorney General. However, you can judge for yourself."

"Let me first state that I am the official interpreter of the police department as well as interpreter for the Circuit Court. Both positions I have publicly held since the year 1892, barring an interval of some eight months. As official interpreter of the police department my chief services, of course, are in connection with the Japanese, but I also hold a commission as a police officer from the department and from time to time render any service to the department that I am called upon to perform."

"As official interpreter of the First Circuit, when the Grand Jury was summoned and I was called upon to render services to that body, I went to Judge Humphreys and asked him what I should do. He informed me that I was to place myself at the disposal of that body and render them any services that I could, and as a matter of fact, with his knowledge and approval, I have accompanied the Grand Jury on different investigating trips throughout the town. If my relations with the police department and the fact that I hold a commission as a police officer, in the judgment of Judge Humphreys, has unfitted me to act as official interpreter, I have nothing to say, beyond this: I held these positions without concealment and at the request of the Government, and the responsibility rests with the Government and the authorities, not myself, on this point."

"If Judge Humphreys had given any such reason and at the same time recognized that I personally was not in fault, I would have no complaint to make, but up to the date of my dismissal he intimated nothing of the kind to me, and in fact was responsible for the work that I have been doing in assisting the Grand Jury."

"Returning now to what occurred to-day. This afternoon, about 2 o'clock, I was having a conversation with Attorney General Dole, in the Circuit Court room, in reference to the case of Avery, who recently was charged with embezzlement before the District Court and whose case, as I understand, was being investigated before the Grand Jury; in fact I was under subpoena at the time to appear as a witness before the Grand Jury. Following out some instructions given in that conversation by the Attorney General I went immediately from him to the telephone in the clerk's office and telephoned to the High Sheriff that the Attorney General wanted the police officer who made the arrest of Avery and also the officer that searched him when Avery was brought into the station house from the Australia. Judge Humphreys overheard the conversation and within four or five minutes of the time that I telephoned a messenger boy handed me a letter from Judge Humphreys that I have quoted to you, and the ink was not yet dry on the letter, I may be mistaken, but my conviction is that Judge Humphreys, for some reason or

other, took offense at what I then did. I was some ten or fifteen minutes in conversation with Attorney General Dole before I went to the telephone. "One thing is certain, whether Judge Humphreys has intended that result or not, employees of the government coming within the reach of Judge Humphreys' power are in a state of fear; and this is the case with men who are not cowardly by any means, for if a man's bread and butter depends upon his salary, and particularly if he has a family dependent on his pay, such a situation is apt to influence almost anyone. Of course I am not in the wife and family category, and think that I will still be able to rally three meals a day, but I really am sorry for men up there who are in a position where they cannot speak up without losing their positions and thus inflicting injury on their families."

"What I did to-day and what, evidently, I have lost my official head for, was done in the service of the Attorney General and the Grand Jury, and while I do not intend to make any attempt to secure reinstatement, I do intend to take steps to see if the obligation of the Attorney General and of the Grand Jury to protect those carrying out their behests can be interfered with, even by a Circuit Judge."

Poisoned His Father.

FRESNO, August 4.—Fred Himes, aged 13 years, made the startling confession to-day that he had poisoned his father. The father, W. M. Himes, living in this city, had been at the County Hospital for several days, and his case baffled the attending physicians. To-day the boy made a full confession to the officers and is now in jail. He stated that his father had treated him cruelly and had refused to allow him to drive his team. He therefore concluded to kill him, and he and his younger brother put their savings together and bought poison, which Fred, who did the cooking, put in his father's coffee. Mr. Himes called for three cups and a portion of the poison was added to each cup. Nothing can be done to save Himes. The young prisoner does not realize the enormity of his offense.

Cure For Consumption.

NEW YORK, August 3.—That cases of consumption of a most serious character may be positively cured by "electrical oscillation," a new principle evolved by Nikola Tesla, is the positive declaration of Dr. Craft C. Carroll of this city.

The electricity is applied through electrodes from an apparatus which Tesla spent two years in perfecting. By means of the "oscillator" a current of 2000 and 3000 volts is passed through the affected parts. The "oscillator" renders the powerful currents harmless to life, but they kill the germs. The tubercular matter is then eliminated through the liver and kidneys and general glandular system and recovery follows.

TWO SORTS OF FATIGUE.

To be tired is nothing. The bodily powers are more or less exhausted for the time being. No harm is done. The sources of strength are not impaired. Food and rest will set things to right. We shall sleep all the better for having come home under the soothing influence of fatigue. It is nature's narcotic, leaving no headaches or bowled-over brains behind it. It is the highest license to knock off work; it is an order for tomorrow's supply of vigor. The man who was never tired with honest labor has missed one of life's luxuries.

But the thing this woman talks of is very different. Rest does not relieve it; the usefulness and refreshment of the evening meal cannot be used as an antidote to it; it is a sort of weakness which neither welcomes the darkness nor has the hope in the dawn.

"Ever since I was a girl twelve years of age," she says, "I have been weak and ailing. I had no strength or energy, and was always low and languid. I had a poor appetite, and the little food I took gave me great pain at the chest and through my back."

"My skin was yellow and I had a constant pain at my right side. From time to time I was taken with spasms, and for hours was racked with pain. I lost much sleep, and had often to sit up in bed. I had a gnawing pain and a sinking in the stomach which made me feel as if I had no strength left."

"In this low state I continued for years, being sometimes better and again worse, but never free from pain. I was extremely weak that I often thought I should never live."

"In March, 1893, my mother-in-law told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and how it had done her good. I got a bottle from Mr. F. Hudson, chemist, Ecclesham, and when I had taken it a short time I found great benefit. My food agreed with me and I felt stronger. I kept on taking it, and soon was better than I had been for years."

"Since then I have kept the medicine in the house, and whenever I feel anything of my old complaint it never fails to ease me. I am now in good health, for which I thank Mother Seigel's Syrup. You can make what use you like of this statement. (Signed: Mrs. Esther L. Pallin, Cotes Heath Bank, Standon, near Crewe, November 1, 1895.)"

Mr. Frank T. Hudson, the chemist

whose Mrs. Pallin names, informs us that he has known her for some years, and vouches for the accuracy of her statement.

In the absence of definite information we can do no more than speculate as to the original cause of this lady having become, at so early an age, a victim of indigestion. The unhappy fact, however, is, that there are multitudes of children, usually girls, who suffer in the same way. They are anaemic, pale, weak, low-spirited, short of breath, and generally incapable. Every doctor comes across them in his practice, and plenty of trouble and worry he has in trying commonly with poor success to cure them. The fundamental defect with these young people is a congenitally bad digestion. The stomach is dull, weak, cold and torpid; hence food does not nourish, and all the symptoms and results of non-nutrition follow, as described by Mrs. Pallin. The patient may die—helpless to resist—of some acute disease like pneumonia or quick consumption, or linger along, for many years, as she did, bearing a load of illness and pain that is pitiable to see.

In these sad cases Mother Seigel's Syrup has made a record of cures, even in advanced life, which stamp it as a genuine remedy. It goes to the root of the trouble, the incompetent stomach and liver, stimulates them to normal action, and thus ensures a radical recovery. Despite their dismal past many a woman having used the Syrup, says with Mrs. Pallin, "I am now in good health."

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN

Was Read to Parliament August 8th.

REFERENCES TO CHINA

A Vigorous Policy Towards China is Demanded—The South African Policy.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Parliament adjourned to-day after the appropriation bill had been passed by both houses. The Queen's speech at the proroguing of Parliament, after stating that the relation with the powers of Europe and America continue friendly and making a reference to the establishment of the commonwealth of Australia, refers to the war in South Africa, "which has placed in the strongest light the heroism and high military qualities of the troops brought together under my banner from this country, from Canada, Australia, and my South African possessions."

The speech says: "Believing the continued independence of the republic to be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa I authorized the annexation of the Free State as a first step to a union of the races, under an institution which may in time be developed so as to secure equal rights and privileges in South Africa."

Referring to China, the speech says: "The British and other legations at Peking have been attacked by an insubstantial mob and it is feared many of their inmates have been murdered. How far the Chinese authorities are accomplices in this atrocious crime and whether the British Minister and his family are among the victims are matters still in some uncertainty. The utmost efforts will be made by myself and my allies to visit with worthy punishment the authors of this unexampled crime."

After a reference to the Ashanti rising, the speech devotes a few words to the distress caused by the famine and plague in India, thanks the Commons for the liberality with which they responded to the unusual financial demands due to the war, and adds that the satisfactory progress of the campaign gives fair ground for hoping that the excessive requirements of military activity will soon be abated.

The closing hours of the session in the House of Commons were enlivened by the sharp replies of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to his opponents.

An innovation in the Queen's speech which caused some comment was the mentioning of America specifically. The speech from the throne usually allude to the powers generally, or to "the European powers."

WILL PAY TO APRIL

School Commissioners Must Look After Enforcement of Certificate Law.

At yesterday's Board of Health meeting there were present: Dr. Wood in the chair, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Emerson, George W. Smith, Attorney General E. P. Dole, E. C. Winston and F. J. Lowrey.

The sending of the forty-six lepers to Molokai last week was approved.

The reply of the Auditor relative to the proposition of the board to pay eighty per cent of the bills up to and including April last was read. He disapproved of the arrangement, saying they should be paid as long as the money lasted, and the balance of the creditors would have to wait until the legislature met. Upon this decision, the board reconsidered its first motion and passed a new one, as follows: Moved that the bills dated up to and including April, from December, 1899, be approved by the board and ordered paid, and that the executive officer be instructed to deduct \$440.28 to bring the amount on hand, and to pay the bills as far as the money will go. The balance available for distribution is \$29,025.

It was decided that commissions as agents of the Board of Health shall be issued to the registrars of election who are to be sent to Molokai by Wray Taylor, Electoral Registrar. The latter official informed the board through Dr. Garvin that the work of registering the lepers at the settlement must be done by the duly appointed Board of Registration, and that it could not be delegated to others at the settlement. The registrars will be at the settlement only two or three hours at the most. Three men compose the commission.

A motion prevailed that the attention of the Superintendent of Public Works be called to the request of the Malua Hospital for the erection of a new ward with the recommendation of the board that it be built, as being an absolute necessity.

The order of the board dated July 21, 1899, referring to health certificates for school children and teachers in all public and private schools was brought up. The order requires that the above named shall within fourteen days after the opening of the annual school term, provide themselves with physicians' certificates as to their freedom from contagious and infectious diseases. The possession of said certificate is said to

be a necessity as a condition of connection with, or stay in school. The board agreed that this was a matter for the Board of Education to act on entirely.

The report of the building inspector was read, showing that splendid work had been performed by himself and assistants during the previous month. It was ordered that the Metropolitan Meat Market and other concerns having any connection with the twined slaughter houses be notified that the time limit for them to vacate had expired. It was reported that the Metropolitan market was endeavoring to effect a deal with Mr. Wilcox and expected to report favorably thereon shortly. The board desires the slaughter houses moved from their present location. Thus the order. The companies will be asked to state where they intend to locate.

A request from Kahului citizens that the Honolulu health and building regulations be extended to that place, was answered in the following motion: "Moved that the Government physician and Board of Health agent at Kahului be requested to suggest what regulations they required, and submit the same to the board for approval, suitable for Kahului."

THE DEATH OF A LEADING MUSICIAN

Professor J. W. Yarnley Passes Away in San Francisco.

By the Alameda yesterday came the sad news of the death of Prof. J. W. Yarnley on August 3rd, at the German hospital, San Francisco. Death was due to the result of an operation for cancer. Mrs. Yarnley was at his bedside when the end came. He had gone to San Francisco from this city sometime ago for throat treatment.

The news of Professor Yarnley's demise came as a shock to his friends in Honolulu, and he will be sadly missed from the many musical organizations to which he belonged. His long association with the choir of Central Union Church has made him a central figure in that able body, of which he was also director. In addition to this, he was also musical instructor at the High school, retaining that position until his last trip to the Coast. He was a good violinist and he often played to organ accompaniment in the church.

The deceased was an Englishman by birth, and was, at the time of his death, about fifty-seven years old. He was well-known on the Coast a score of years since, where he was a music teacher. He came to Honolulu from Benicia, California, and engaged in his chosen profession which he continued until his sickness compelled him to give up active work. He was a traveler in his young manhood and had visited many climes. He was married nearly two years ago to Miss Clymer, formerly musical instructor at Kamehameha school. She is expected to re-

turn to Honolulu on the Australia. The body of the deceased was buried in San Francisco under the auspices of the Odd Fellows.

STATISTICIAN NEEDED.

Board of Health Deplores the Lack of Such an Official.

The Board of Health is in receipt of sample sets of forms issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the State of New York. The blanks for the record of marriages are very detailed and every detail of interest to the State Statistician is noted therein. Forms of other matters, births, deaths, etc., are treated in the same manner.

At the Board meeting yesterday afternoon the subject of having a Health Statistician in connection with the Health Department was brought up in conversation before the meeting and the lack of such an officer was deplored.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Luther Severance has been appointed postmaster for Hilo.

WE CANDIDLY BELIEVE

That Our Assortment

—OF—

House and Evening Slippers

Are fully up to what the fashionables want.

THE PRICES? They are not high—only reasonable, quality considered.

MANUFACTURERS

SHOE COMPANY

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat a iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes,

Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and

Paraffine Candles.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

LIMITED

Fort Street Store.

Strong Bones

In speaking about Scott's Emulsion for children, you should not forget that it contains *lime* and *soda*, just what the child must have to form strong bones and good teeth. It's this forming time you want to look after.

Growing bodies must have an easily digested fat. Just think how much of it there is in milk, as cream.

Scott's Emulsion

is even more easily digested than cream. It's surprising how children thrive when given it.

Don't keep the children living on the edge of sickness all the time. Make them strong and rugged, plump and hearty. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will do this for them.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : AUGUST 17, 1900.

HAWAIIANS AND LABOR.

It is often urged by demagogues that the native Hawaiians are being crowded out of their old vocations by white rapacity and unfriendliness. The charge is never true, for an examination of the facts will show that where the natives have lost ground the fault is due to their own unwillingness to meet the requirements of a commercial civilization.

The point is being shown on the waterfront every day. For years the natives had a monopoly of loading and unloading ships. They did good work and got fair pay. Lately wages have gone up somewhat with two results which, in the nature of things, are bound to be unfortunate for Hawaiian labor. In the first place, having a taste of blood, the native dockmen are demanding more and more despite the fact that Japanese coolies will do the same work for much less; secondly, having regular accumulations of good pay while they work they lay off to spend it on creature comforts, caring nothing how busy their employers may be or how much their aid may be required. Finally such men have to go because their services are too expensive and uncertain.

The whole thing is a source of melancholy to old friends of the Hawaiian but there seems to be no external remedy. The cane fields call for active hands but no Hawaiian responds. The trades are open but the Asiatics, by superior thrift and industry, are gradually possessing them. Even the old Hawaiian taro fields are being worked by Chinese. The wide ocean teems with fish, the market price of the edible is high and the Hawaiian used to be an expert fisherman. Why does he not man his fleets of canoes and seek the spoils of the finny chase? If he fishes at all he lays off until the proceeds of the catch are spent, never thinking for a moment that he ought to do business in a business-like way. And all the while he looks askance at the haole whom he thinks has deprived him of his birthright.

The Hawaiians have many able leaders but not many serviceable ones. There are leaders who teach the beauties of office-holding and the delights of political revenge and who draw handsome pictures of lazy elysiums to come, but there is no apostle of industry and thrift; no native Ben Franklin to inspire the prudent virtues. The wise Hawaiians will long for his coming as the Indians of Mexico longed for the return of Montezuma. He would be indeed the savior of the race, the world-wise industrial Messiah of a drowning people. A nation that lies down to rest while its condition demands toll degenerates and dies; but who can predicate such misfortunes of a people that make the anvil ring and the furrow lengthen and who go down to the sea in ships?

Is this a Grand Jury or a Grand Jury, Ltd.?

When Judges are made by "pulls" judgments are made by politics.

The completeness of the Advertiser's telegraphic summary receives another illustration this morning.

If the powers can avoid quarreling among themselves they will escape one of the chief dangers of the Peking campaign.

And now Judge Humphreys has lifted the official scalp of Chester Doyle, probably as a fraternal compliment to Judge Little.

If the Grand Jury goes on and investigates what Judge Humphreys told it to in his first charge it will hardly run any risks of contempt proceedings if it overlooks the contradictory warnings of the second one.

The Conger dispatch shows that the Imperial troops were firing on the British Legation, which was reason enough, in all conscience, to deter the envoys from leaving Peking under Imperial "protection." It is very evident that "the Government" and "the Boxers" are now interchangeable terms.

Li Hung Chang is not a man to commit suicide while any hope remains. So far, he has balanced between the foreigners, the Boxers and the Empress-Dowager with the skill of an acrobat. His position is safer than that of any great dignitary of China as he has avoided the active suspicion and hostility of nearly every one.

It is a good sign that somebody wants to start a boot and shoe factory here. We need manufacturing industries. After boots and shoes we might fabricate cigars and work up sisal fiber on a large scale. If somebody will have the enterprise to set out rubber forests, Hawaii may become famous as a manufacturer of rubber goods. All that is needed is a little hustling serum among investors.

When Prince Henry left Kiel for the Far East the Kaiser saluted him as a possible Emperor of China and the Prince, following some further allusion to the mailed fist, promised to bestow on the reluctant Orientals the gospel of His Majesty's appointed person, whatever that may have been. It was all very fine and theatrical but the results are disappointing in the present emergency. Prince Henry long since went back home, taking most of his ships with him, and the Kaiser expresses regret that he cannot join in the demonstration against Peking with a force of proper size. For a crusade which began with so much oratory, parade and martial music, the end seems rather lame and impotent.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

Like Orator Puff, who had two tones in his voice, Judge Humphreys has two voices in his charge to the Grand Jury. The following parallel revelations will show how discordant they are. One is in the form of an extract from a supplemental charge made by Judge Humphreys when the Grand Jury was invited to look at the Daily Republican; the other is an extract from the original charge made by the Judge when he wanted it to gaze on some of Governor Dole's appointees:

(From Supplemental Charge.)

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—I desire to direct your attention to a matter which I feel it proper to advert to at this time. Since the beginning of this term, and since the organization of this jury certain statements have been made in the public press. I desire to say to you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that you are not to concern yourself with any matter or thing, by whomsoever it may purport to have been written or signed, which appears in the public press of this city or in any public press.

(From Original Charge.)

The matters in regard to which it will be your duty to make inquiry are such as may be within the knowledge of any one of you; such as may be given to you in charge by this Court; such as may be submitted to you by the Attorney General, and finally such as may be brought to your attention by private parties. But you are not limited in your inquiries to crimes which are alleged to have been actually committed. You may comment, in your final report to this Court—and indeed, it is your duty if necessary therefor to comment—on the management of public institutions, and any condition which you may deem detrimental to the public good.

You will investigate any other condition prevailing, or alleged to prevail, in this community of which you may have individual knowledge or which may be brought to your attention. If in connection with these conditions crimes have been committed, you will return indictments against the persons committing such crimes, and if no crimes have been committed in connection therewith, and you yet believe that such conditions are a menace to the public peace, to public safety, and to the good order of the community, or unlawfully hamper the liberties of the citizen, you may comment thereon in your final report to this Court, and thus direct public attention thereto.

At the conclusion of your labors you should render a final report to the Court, in which you may state the number of cases examined by you and for what, the number of indictments found by you and for what; and as I have before stated you may also in your final report comment upon and direct public attention to any evils existing or threatened, which you deem worthy of public consideration.

That is to say the Grand Jury could consider what might be brought to its attention by private parties so long as the private parties got after Arthur Brown and other officials whom the "machine" wants to remove; but it must frown upon all private parties, including the gentlemen who publish signed demands for protection from libel, when the libel lodges against one's friends.

You must "direct public attention to any evils existing or threatened which you deem worthy of public attention"—except libels committed by the Honolulu Republican.

"A Daniel come to judgment, yea a Daniel. Oh wise young Judge how do I honor thee."

SEWERS AND DISEASE.

As the funds at the disposal of the Board of Health are \$10,000 less than the amount required to complete the sewer system, it is of first importance to this community to make up the amount. There are two ways to do it. One is to call an extra session of the Legislature and ask it to appropriate; the other is to secure a loan from the citizens on the pledge that the Legislature will be urged to repay the fund with interest.

The need of doing something is urgent for the city, in many respects, is getting back precisely where it was before the outbreaks of cholera and bubonic plague. We have a population of 40,000. Every day sees not less than twenty tons of filth deposited in the soil exclusive of the garbage of kitchens, some of which is buried. This means an accumulation since May last, less the amount removed by the excavators, of 2180 tons. How much the excavators have handled we cannot tell, but those vehicles are rarely seen in many parts of the city. It must be remembered also that a prodigious amount of filth was left untouched during the plague for want of the machinery to cleanse cesspools. A short time ago a cesspool was opened and excavated for the first time in five years. There are many such.

It goes without the saying that if things proceed as they are another epidemic will have to be fought and paid for. The truth roughly spoken is that Honolulu, which ought to be a sanatorium, is one of the most unhealthful places in the United States. We have a high death rate and a long record of epidemics—three of small pox, one of which cost over 3000 lives; one of cholera, one of bubonic plague; and we have besides an ever present scourge of tuberculosis and of malarial and typhoid fevers. Four of these maladies, cholera, bubonic plague, malarial and typhoid fevers are diseases of filth or insanitation, which makes it our own fault if we let them go on. They cannot be avoided while we continue to be a cesspool city, one supplied with the water of unfiltered tropical reservoirs, without a garbage crematory and surrounded and permeated with taro and rice swamps.

But the sewers are the main thing. People may filter and boil their own drinking water; the city garbage will soon be cremated; the advance in the price of city and "close in" real estate and the need of the conservation of the artesian flow will sooner or later drain the swamps. Sewers, however, can have no satisfactory substitutes. We must get them in completed form and comprehensive area as soon as possible or accept the risk which the present increase of typhoid fever conveys.

Will not the Executive Council take the matter up with the Board of Health and devise some way to give sewers to the whole of Honolulu according to the original plan? An epidemic might cost the country another million for the pound of cure. It is the part of common sense to buy the ounce of prevention.

LIBEL.

The Gomez libel suit against the Hawaiian Gazette Company savors of ancient history, it having begun in 1893. At the first trial, which was concerning an alleged opium deal, details of which were published in the Advertiser, the Circuit Judge ruled that the company could not give evidence of the truth of the charge, and with its hands thus tied the plaintiff was given a verdict of \$500. On appeal to the Supreme

Court this ruling was reversed and a new trial ordered. At the trial yesterday the company was allowed to give evidence tending to show the truth of the charge and to show that all of its information came direct from the police authorities, proving that there was no malice in publication.

That the offense of the paper was a purely technical one is evidenced by the fact that Judge Billman yesterday found for the plaintiff and awarded one dollar damages. This is virtually a decision in favor of the defendant.

It is the duty of the press to give the news as correctly as possible, and this the Advertiser did in 1893 as it does in 1900. In the hurry necessarily incidental to the making up of a daily paper minor inaccuracies occasionally creep in, but in the main the Advertiser's news reports are accurate and to be depended upon.

MAY BE A FORLORN HOPE.

The world will wait with anxiety upon the fortunes of the little army which is wayfaring towards Peking along the banks of the Pehlo river. No army of invasion ever took greater chances, for the odds against it are legion, it has no supreme commander, it is made up of mutually distrustful elements and its goal is a fortified capital which an uncombed but assuredly great number of well-armed Chinamen are ready to defend with their lives.

The wall of Peking, fifty feet high, from twenty to thirty feet thick and with entrance ways that generally require the visitor to pass first through a walled and fortified circular courtyard—a sort of vestibule to the entrance—before reaching the city proper, is a formidable defence even against modern artillery of the highest power. To be sure the outer shell of the wall is made of brick, but within are loose stones packed down with the weight of ages. Such a wall cannot be reduced by field guns; the highest explosives would merely change its shape. Nor do we think the ramparts of the Chinese capital could be scaled; for fifty feet of sheer wall is something not easily handled by a scaling ladder especially when the top of the obstruction is covered with riflemen and bomb-throwers.

Assuming that Peking will be stoutly defended what are the allies to do? Carrying the place by assault being out of the question, there remain the devices of siege and bombardment. As to siege it would take half a million men to surround Peking as the Germans encircled Paris; and as to bombardment, things of that sort make more noise than they do harm. For days the British legation at Peking was under shell fire but it emerged without substantial injury. The American North Atlantic fleet fired a hundred heavy projectiles at Matanzas and killed a mule. San Juan regarded Sampson's bombardment as a joke. Little the Government at Peking cares for such a threat; for the stone houses of the town would avert a conflagration and the loss of coolie life would be immaterial. At the same time the Government would know that China's unnumbered millions were rallying to cut the foreigners off.

The most we can hope for is that the old-time fear of the foreigner, disaffected councils and insufficient preparation among the Chinese, will enable the little band of allies to win by a dash. If the hope is not fulfilled then nothing is more likely than such another disaster as that which the Soudanese, in the early Eighties, inflicted upon Hicks Pasha's army.

BARNEY IS INDICTED

Must Answer to Murder Charge.

HE KILLED J. W. LORBEER

John Antone and Eugene Avery Also Billed By the Grand Jury.

Samuel Barney, who shot and killed John W. Lorbeer, the yardmaster of the Oahu Railway, was formally indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree. The amended indictment against John Antone, the young Portuguese who was accused of converting to his own use a teacher's warrant belonging to W. B. Weigel, was filed yesterday by the Grand Jury.

INDICTMENT DISMISSED.

The indictment against Kane, the native who is accused of hiring a Chinese hackman to the summit of Taftanui and there attacking, woefully mistaking and robbing him, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Humphreys.

W. A. Kinney had demurred to the indictment on a number of different grounds and his demurrer was sustained on the ground that the indictment did not show that Kane had committed the outrage with "intent to steal." This being of the essence of a charge of robbery, the indictment was dismissed and Kane was ordered into the custody of the High Sheriff and the Grand Jury will re-indict him.

AVERY INDICTED.

An indictment was brought by the Grand Jury yesterday against Eugene Avery, the former member of the Southwell Opera Company who was arrested on a charge of embezzlement as he was about to depart for the Coast on the last Australia.

The indictment charges that Avery, being entrusted with the sum of \$75, the property of William C. King, did feloniously convert and dispose of to his own use the said sum of money and thereby commit the crime of embezzlement.

RULES FOR FEDERAL COURT.

The committee which has been considering rules for the Federal courts returned with a volume of thirty typewritten pages which Chairman J. C. Baird presented to Judge Estee with the compliments of the committee. Judge Estee breathed a little hard at the sight of their bulk, but on motion of Mr. Baird he ordered them printed and they will be adopted as the rules of practice of the United States Courts for Hawaii. The rules are largely the same as those in use in the Federal courts in the States.

"DIAMOND HEAD CHARLIE."

"Diamond Head Charlie" is an American citizen. The man who gives the community its first news of the coming of vessels from the outer world applied in the United States Circuit Court yesterday for admission as an American and in a very few moments later he departed with a document that announced to all and sundry that John C. Peterson, a former citizen of Sweden, was now an American qualified to exercise all rights as such.

INTERPRETER APPOINTED.

James Harbottle Hakuole was yesterday appointed Japanese interpreter for the courts by Judge Humphreys in place of Chester Doyle. Hakuole is endorsed by Miki Saito, Japanese Consul, most of the important Japanese firms and banks of the city, and Police Judge Wilcox and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

VESSEL RELEASED.

Judge Estee yesterday released the bark Empire in bonds of \$500 furnished by J. A. Gilman and Charles Atherton. The Empire was libeled by a number of sailors for their pay.

GOMEZ CASE TRIED.

Judge Sillman was occupied in hearing the case of J. E. Gomez against the Hawaiian Gazette Company yesterday. The case is an old one which was first tried in the Circuit Court, appealed to the Supreme Court and there reversed and remanded. Yesterday the case was being retried. Judgment was given the plaintiff for \$10.

CIRCUIT COURT ORDERS.

Territory vs. Ah Chong, selling opium; motion to quash indictment overruled; prosecution ordered to file bill of particulars making indictment more specific as to time.

Territory vs. Amimoto, motion to quash indictment overruled; demurrer overruled.

FEDERAL COURT ORDERS.

Speckels vs. bank Dunneigan; one week granted to file answer.

In re habeas corpus of Lau San; prosecution granted until Saturday to file bill answering plaintiff.

MEETING OF HEALANIS.

Elect Officers and Talk About the Races.

The Healan Boat Club held a meeting last evening for the purpose of electing officers, discussing plans for the races in September, and adopting a new set of by-laws and rules and regulations.

These were the officers elected: Walter E. Wall, president; P. L. Weaver, vice-president; A. L. C. Atkinson, captain; James W. Lloyd, vice-captain; H. P. Roth, commodore; C. S. Smith, vice-commodore; C. B. Gray, treasurer; Fred B. Damon, auditor; G. H. Gear, secretary.

Speeches were delivered by a number of the newly elected officers. Captain Atkinson and Vice-Captain Lloyd speaking especially on the necessity of club support for the crews. The necessity of transferring the crews at once to Pearl Harbor was especially urged, so that the men might get down to hard work at distance rowing at once.

E. B. Hendry, United States Marshal Ray's chief deputy, has been presented with a handsome badge by C. H. Brown of Hilo.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power. Its wonderful record of cures has made it America's Greatest Medicine.

Rosy Cheeks — "I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-detracting and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Craft have returned from a week's vacation at Waikane.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Brock died on Sunday after an illness of several days.

W. K. Wilder returned from the Coast yesterday on the Alameda, after an absence of several years.

Miss Harriet Austin returned from the Coast by the Alameda, and is a guest of her brother, H. C. Austin.

The next mail for the Coast will be taken by the Mariposa on Friday. The Mariposa will also take passengers.

During the construction of the new culvert at the King street bridge on Waikiki Road the bridge will be closed.

Samuel Barney, who is accused of the murder of John W. Lorbeer, has been taken to the Oahu penitentiary pending his trial.

George A. Martin, son of the Fort street tailor, has returned from the Coast and will start an establishment of his own in the Elite block.

It is promised by Manager C. S. Desky of the Pacific Heights Electric Railway that the road will be in operation in about three weeks longer.

By the Alameda was received the news that the census returns of Honolulu have arrived safely in Washington and work on tabulating them has begun.

Rev. William Kincaid of the Central Union Church of Honolulu, is a guest of the Occidental. He arrived from the Islands yesterday. —San Francisco Chronicle.

The report comes from San Francisco that at the close of the grand opera season at the Tivoli the entire company will come to Honolulu for a season of several weeks here.

James Crane of the Hawaiian Electric Company, Eugene Devauchelle and a party of friends left yesterday for a week's camping out on the slopes of Haleakala, Maui.

There was no regular Japanese interpreter in the Police Court yesterday. Chester Doyle was there, but he had tendered his resignation the day before, and he was specially sworn to act.

Marshal A. D. Ray states that Mr. McCandless announces that the old census department rooms on the first floor of the Judiciary building will be ready for occupancy by him and his force of deputy marshals on Friday next.

If you have been saving your Hawaiian stamps and wish to dispose of them for cash, you will do well by corresponding with W. Sellshopp & Co. of San Francisco. They have an ad in this paper quoting their prices per hundred.

Prof. W. C. Stubbs has selected a tract on the slopes of Punchbowl, which has been set aside for a naval hospital by the President, as the best location for the agricultural station, and he will recommend that Congress make use of it for this purpose.

A list of the fruit trees and plants of the Hawaiian Islands is being prepared by Professor Koehle, the Government entomologist, to be taken to Washington by Dr. W. C. Stubbs, the Government officer who is here to arrange for the establishment of an agricultural station here.

The census bureau will give up its quarters in the Judiciary building to United States Marshal Ray at the close of this week. Where the offices will be moved is not yet known, but as the work is practically completed the new offices will not necessarily be large.

Sol Peck, a prominent merchant of Honolulu, and brother to Phil Peck, the banker of Hilo, arrived on the last trip of the Australia from the Islands, says the San Francisco Call of August 4. Illness has confined Mr. Peck to his bed at the residence of his brother at 1947 Pine street. On his recovery a three months' sojourn in California with his wife and daughters will be in order.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hanalei and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nu'u, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE, Sales Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 21
GAELIC	AUG. 23	DORIC	AUG. 28
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 17
CHINA	SEPT. 13	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 15
DORIC	SEPT. 22	COPTIC	SEPT. 23
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 22	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 2
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GAELIC	OCT. 19
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
PEKING	NOV. 2	CHINA	NOV. 3
GAELIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 12

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

MAY LIVE TO SUFFER

Murderer Pueo Grows Strong.

HE EATS THROUGH A TUBE

Uxoricide at the Queen's Hospital Has Good Chance to Survive.

Pueo, the native who killed his wife in Palama ten days ago, will live to stand trial for his crime. At the Queen's Hospital he is gradually recovering his strength and unless something unforeseen happens he will in a few weeks be practically out of danger.

But it will be long before that great gash which Pueo cut in his throat in the vain and desperate endeavor to kill himself after murdering his wife will be closed. Gradually nature is doing its best to repair the damage done in that awful moment. The edges of the cut are gradually drawing together and the wound is a trifle less wide than at first, but still the wound gapes frightfully and the severed trachea is open so that the injured man breathes through the orifice instead of through the passage designed by nature for such purposes. Dr. Wood hopes eventually to be able to stitch the wound together and close it completely, but it will be long before he will be able to do so, and when he does it is likely that he will be compelled to draw down the head until it will be difficult for Pueo to look upwards.

At present Pueo is taking his ease in the hospital and he seems to suffer little pain and to be fairly comfortable. He takes his meals regularly through a rubber pipe put into the mouth and passed down his throat past the wound. He is fed on milk and eggs and sherry and he seems to thrive on that diet, for he is not losing any flesh and seems to enjoy his meals thoroughly. He asked for some pol yesterday. But Superintendent Eckhardt had to refuse him. During the greater part of the day the wound is loosely bandaged, light gauze being first placed over the wound and the bandage wrapped over it.

Gradually Pueo is recovering his powers of speech. He cannot talk plainly yet nor very loud, but he can make his wants known and he has conversed on one or two occasions for a considerable period with his nurses. He prefers to talk in the native tongue, although he understands and speaks English well enough when in normal health. His principal difficulty in speaking English is the articulation, for the muscles of the throat being so badly severed, it is hard for him to move his lips. Of his crime Pueo speaks little, although he has referred to it once or twice in speaking with the native attendants. To Superintendent Eckhardt he tells only of his condition, talking in English though with difficulty. Yesterday Pueo received a visit from his 13-year-old daughter. The little girl remained with him for some time and he seemed much comforted by her presence, although he said little to her. In the afternoon he was carried out on the veranda on a stretcher and remained out of doors for some time.

Dr. Wood in an interview with an Advertiser man yesterday said that Pueo's condition is steadily improving and that his progress exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The patient is fed twice a day and when satiated with food he signifies it by making motions to that effect. He can talk on account of the wound having been made above the larynx, where the vocal organs are situated.

Dr. Wood thinks that it will be two months before the wound is closed up sufficiently to warrant him performing the final operation of stitching together the wind-pipe, which, of course, will have to be done. Unless blood poisoning sets in, of which there is no immediate prospect, the chances of Pueo's ultimate recovery are very good.

Pueo's neck is lightly bandaged, but he is able, when requested to by the doctors, by leaning back or inclining his head forward, to make the wound yawn or close at will.

Pueo breathes through his neck as comfortably and naturally as in the normal manner. His wound is gradually granulating at the sides and the only thing which seems liable to effect a set-back in his condition is the deep depression to which he is subject very frequently.

DEATH OF MRS. FARLEY.

Well-Known Woman Passes Away at Koloa, Kauai.

Mrs. J. K. Farley died at her residence in Koloa, Kauai, at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning of heart failure, induced from a long and severe attack of pneumonia. For some time past Mrs. Farley has been in a serious condition, and trained nurses were sent from Honolulu to attend her. Of late she had seemed to improve, but early Wednesday morning she was seized with an attack of heart failure and died very suddenly.

Mrs. Farley was well known as Miss Juliette King. She was a sister of W. O. Smith, former attorney general, and of Albert H. Smith of Kauai. Two sisters, Mrs. W. Waterhouse and Miss Emma C. Smith, live in Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. Farley was born on the island of Kauai, and had always been known as an enthusiastic friend of the native Hawaiians. She used her means lavishly for their advancement, and was well beloved by all members of the native race. About a year ago she became the wife of Mr. Farley.

It is expected that the funeral will be held today at Koloa.

Mrs. Thomas R. Bard, wife of United States Senator Bard, accompanied by her children, is stopping at the Occidental. She is on her way to Honolulu, on a pleasure trip.—San Francisco Chronicle.

COACH JUDD

Former Yale Man Trains Myrtles.

Has High Hopes For the Hearties Now Hustling for Fall Honors.

James R. Judd, graduate of Yale class of '97, and who had the honor of feathering blade 7, starboard side, in the Freshman crew, is now coaching the Myrtle fours at the Peninsula for the races in September. Mr. Judd, whose home is in Honolulu, tried for the 'Varsity eight which was sent to Henley, England, but was thrown off, the last man to receive that disappointing honor. He is an authority on racing matters, his long service on the sailing team among the sons of Eli teaching him many of the secrets of crew work which has so often sent the Yale shells to the fore.

Since his return to Honolulu Mr. Judd has taken unusual interest in the coming September races, and intends to put the Senior and Junior Myrtle crews through a physical and dietary regimen in return for which he predicts victory for the red and white pennant.

After having seen the practice work of both crews, Mr. Judd is of the opinion that very few of the oarsmen of Honolulu fully understand the American stroke. Mr. Klebahn, he says, knows the German stroke, of which he is a master. This year these two strokes will come in conflict, and the advantages of each will be determined by the final trial of strength on the race course.

On Tuesday evening, as coach, Mr. Judd engaged with the crews while they engaged in their evening practice. The crews are using as a boathouse the residence of Clarence Macfarlane at the Peninsula. The training table is excellent and well supplied with edibles on liberal, modern ideas of diet. This is the first year the crews have been given coffee at breakfast. The water in which the rowing takes place is not bothered by wind, tide or waves, as is encountered on the Charles river or New Haven harbor. The course at the Peninsula is an excellent one for good rowing, says Mr. Judd.

The crews are becoming thoroughly interested in their training. "I saw the two crews row," said the coach yesterday. "They are going at it with the proper vim and determination. Of course they have many faults, as any crew will have. With three or four weeks training before the racing, and working on the same lines, they may hope to improve greatly in form by the 8th of September. Their plans seem to be to row the Yale stroke. In the Senior boat the body and slide work is fairly good. The men work well together and control their slides. The blade work is very ragged. They were held high out of the water on the catch and were not turned straight through the water at the same level. The crew did not take their blades out clearly at the finish. The result was the steady motion of the boat was interfered with. The boat when thus off its bottom was retarded in its progress."

The Junior crew at first seemed a very hoey combination. The blade work, as such, did not exist, but they kept fairly good time, which is the first principle of rowing. The boat simply went along by brute strength. Watermanship is the main thing for both crews to learn."

Generally speaking the coach is very much elated over the material under his control, and feels that this year's racing will turn out some startling surprises.

The Hollister Drug Company are advertising White Clover soap. They claim it to be a high grade toilet soap. Price 25 cents per box.

AFTER THE KILLING OF KING HUMBERT

MONZA, August 3.—King Victor Emmanuel III has addressed the following proclamation to the Italian people:

"The second King of Italy is dead. Escaping, thanks to his valor as a soldier, the danger of battle and departing unharmed, thanks to Providence, from the risks he confronted so courageously to end in a public calamity, this good and virtuous King fell a victim to an atrocious crime, while, with easy conscience and without fear of danger, he was participating in the joys of his people at their feasts."

"It was not permitted to me to be present at the last breath of my father, but I understand my first duty to be to follow the counsels he left me and to imitate the virtues of the King and first citizen of Italy."

"In this moment of profound sadness I have to aid me the strength which comes with the examples of my august father and of that great King who deserves to be called the father of his country. I have also as a support the strength which comes from the love and devotion of the Italian people for the King, whom they venerated and weep for."

THE AIDE A SCAPEGOAT.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A cable to the Sun from London says: Unhappy General Ponio Vaglia, Humbert's aide-camp and master of the royal household, is being made a scapegoat for his master's own carelessness and contempt of danger. Humbert always refused an escort or special police protection while living among his own people, as he used to call the Monza folks. After Acciarito's attempt on his life, the King was implored to allow precautions to be taken wherever he might be, and as for idyllic Monza, it was pointed out that it was too near Milan, the hotbed of revolutionists, to be considered outside the danger zone. All such representations were unavailing. Humbert went his own way and was happy.

Now General Ponio Vaglia is being upbraided by the press and vilified on all sides for not doing the very things which he earnestly endeavored to do. The Queen has not spoken to him since the fatal night, and the young King, after listening to his verbal report of the tragedy, is said to have dismissed him from the royal service in a few cutting words, and the suggestion that not only the General should have insisted upon military and police escorts at Monza, but should also have been able to prevent the consummation of Brecci's murderous design by sacrificing his own life.

The simple fact that he was in the carriage with the King and escaped while Humbert fell is held to be damning proof that he was at fault. Some papers are even bold enough to accuse the fine old soldier of personal cowardice, and it is reported that he, in consequence, has demanded a military court of inquiry.

A LIBERAL KING.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A special to the Times from London says: A question now agitating Italy and interesting all Europe is what the new King, Victor Emmanuel III, will do. He, as is the fashion of heirs apparent, has been in the opposite political camp from his father, and since he attained manhood has congregated with Socialists and leaned to the side of reformers. Will he be prepared to continue this attitude and to face the consequences? Should he do so and prove to be a strong man, with political qualities like those of the grandfather, only of a higher order, then he may regenerate Italy. On the other hand, should he be driven by the murder of his father into the arms of reactionaries and attempt once more to hold the Italian people down by the iron hand of the soldier, he will not have long to wait for renewed attempts at revolution.

Those who know the young man say he is sensible and amiable, but somewhat obstinate, and easily excited, so the future is dark enough and is not much illumined by his first manifesto as sovereign of Italy.

PLANS FOR FUNERAL

ROME, August 5.—The presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will accompany the body of King Humbert from Monza. The train will be draped in black. The large hall of the railway station here is being transformed into a chapel, richly but severely decorated with black cloth, fringed with silver. The troops who are to be drawn up on guard, will not form part of the funeral cortege. According to a wish often expressed by King Humbert, the coffin will be transported on a gun carriage.

The Pantheon is to be lighted with large lamps and 480 candles. At the close of the ceremony the coffin will be placed in a small chapel behind the altar, where the coffin of King Victor Emmanuel II has for a long time rested.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helene will arrive in Rome on Wednesday. The remains of King Humbert will leave Monza the same day, reaching the city at 9 a. m.

Queen Margherita has composed a tender prayer in memory of her husband and has obtained permission from the Archbishop of Cremona to circulate it among the faithful.

The City Council of Monza has ceded the plot of ground, including the spot where King Humbert was assassinated, to the royal family, who will erect a chapel there.

THE NEW SOVEREIGNS IN ROME.

ROME, August 8.—King Victor Emmanuel III and Queen Helen arrived here this morning. They were received by the ministers, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, many senators and deputies and all the civil and military authorities. The sovereigns went immediately to the Quirinal. During their passage through the streets the crowds present uncovered their heads.

NEGROES FOR THE FIELDS IN HAWAII

J. B. Collins and John Hind Seek Labor in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, (La.), August 6.—J. B. Collins and John Hind, Hawaiian sugar planters, reached New Orleans two days ago on a mission to secure negro labor for the Hawaiian sugar fields. The gentlemen have already begun work and several negro families of Monroe, La., have decided to risk the trip. The planters will visit several Southern States. They are careful in selecting their darkies, picking out young negroes with small families. They have refused to sign any city negroes on the ground that the blacks in the cities are of a lower moral standard and impregnated with the anarchist ideas which inspired the murderer Robert Charles in his recent horrible crimes in New Orleans. The negroes under contract to Messrs. Hind and Collins are promised \$20 per month in Hawaii and they will have to reimburse by slow payments half their transportation or \$50. They will be given houses and gardens to work.

Mr. Collins, before going to Honolulu nine months ago, was Louisiana's State Chemist, and one of the experts at the Audubon Sugar Experiment station. The gentlemen will also secure negroes in Porto Rico.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Sugar steady; fair refining, 4 1/2c; centrifugal, 95 test, 4 13-16c; molasses sugar, 4c. Refined steady.

F. J. Cross has gone to Mahukona for the purpose of looking over the station of the Wireless Telegraphy Company at that point.

All Tired Out

Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy.

These are the symptoms of impure blood, starved blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.

Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yulille St., Buninyong, Victoria, send us her photograph with the following story:



"I suffered terribly from general debility. I had no energy. I was tired in the morning as at night. It did not seem possible for me to keep up. I was thin and pale and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite. I gradually grew weaker and weaker. When almost completely exhausted I read about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I immediately tried it and began to improve at once. A few bottles completely restored me to health."

You cannot get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla if your bowels are constipated. Take just enough of Ayer's Pills each night to cause one good free movement of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

PRIMARY ELECTION SEPTEMBER FIRST

A primary election of the Republican party will be held in the various precincts on Saturday, September 1, to elect delegates to a district convention. The polls will be open from 3 p. m. until 9 p. m. The delegates elected at the primary will meet on September 5 or 7 to select delegates to a Territorial convention and for the nomination of candidates for senators and representatives from the respective districts to the Territorial Legislature.

LIBEL SUIT IN COURT.

E. S. Gill of Republican Appears to Answer Charge.

The libel case of W. S. Kinney against E. S. Gill, editor of the Republican, came up in the Police Court yesterday, the defendant being represented by J. A. Magoon and F. W. Hankey, while Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan assisted the prosecution. O. M. Robbins of the Attorney-General's office. Nothing was done beyond asking for a continuance. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth wanted to enter the charge and this was permitted and thereafter the case went over till Monday.

It is announced that the defendant will rely upon justification of truth.

The father of Jacob Bearwald, of the Gazette office, died in San Francisco on August 6. He was 72 years old and a California pioneer.

Corporation Notices.

NAHIKU ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

The 4th ASSESSMENT of 10 per cent or \$2.00 per share due June 20th, 1900, with interest from July 20th, 1900, will be delinquent on the 1st day of October, 1900, according to resolution adopted by the stockholders at a special meeting held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 31st day of July, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Nahiiku Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO
Olaa Sugar Co., Assessable Stockholders.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS, Notice is hereby given that the 12th assessment heretofore advertised as of 5 per cent due and payable on the 2nd of August, has been reduced to 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share, due and payable from the 10th day of August, 1900, and delinquent October 10th, 1900, penalty of 1 per cent per month from Sept. 10th, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

OLAA ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

The 10th Assessment of 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share on the above company's stock is now delinquent, interest of 1 per cent being charged from July 1st, 1900.

The 11th Assessment of 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share was due July 1st, 1900, and is now paying interest of 1 per cent from August 1st, 1900.

The 12th Assessment of 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share has been levied to become due and payable on the 10th day of August, 1900, delinquent October 10th, 1900.

All of the above are payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

KIHEI ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

The 7th Assessment of 10 per cent or \$5.00 per share of the above stock was due on the 1st day of June, 1900. The stock not paid is now delinquent and will shortly be sold according to by-laws of the company.

The 8th Assessment of 5 per cent or \$2.50 per share is due today, the 1st of August, 1900, interest will be charged from the 1st day of September and will be delinquent on the 30th day of September, 1900.

The 9th Assessment of 5 per cent or \$2.50 is levied to become due on the 1st day of September, 1900, delinquent 31st day of October, 1900, payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Kihei Plantation Co.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

Bark NUUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about October 10th, 1900.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston, Oit.
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

Hawaiian Navigation Co., LIMITED.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of the purser. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in delivery of baggage or personal effects of passengers, or freight of shippers, beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company, and an extra charge be made therefor.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

HAWAIIAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE EVEN COURSE OF JUSTICE! WOW!



KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT—'Shade of Kaahumanu! What's Going on in The Old Courthouse?'

EACH SIDE WINS ONE

Two Insurance Cases
Decided.

GO TO SUPREME COURT

Silliman Gives Ruling Opposed to
Humphreys—Other News of
the Courts.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

All of Tuesday and yesterday were occupied by Circuit Judge Silliman in hearing the two Chinatown insurance cases which had been selected by the counsel for the insurance companies and insured as test cases.

These two cases involved the loss of goods in Chinatown by the great fire of January 29th last, which originated in a fire set by order of the Board of Health to destroy certain buildings which had been condemned by the Board as infected with plague.

Among the other property destroyed was the stock of goods owned by Yee Wo Chan & Co. in a store situated on Maunakea near the corner of King Street.

The goods, which the plaintiff valued at \$47,000, were insured in several different companies; one policy was for \$5,000 in the Magdeburg Insurance Company, of which Schaefer & Company are agents. The other policy was in the Transatlantic Company, of which Hackett & Company are agents.

The Magdeburg policy is on what is known as the "standard form." This form contains a provision that the Company "will not be responsible for any loss or damage by fire occasioned by the invasion of a foreign enemy, insurrection, civil commotion, riot, or military or usurped power."

The insurance companies having policies under this form claim that the conditions existing in Honolulu at the time the loss occurred constituted a "civil commotion," in that they were of an extraordinary and abnormal character, which had not been foreseen or contemplated by the Companies at the time of making the insurance contract; that it was more dangerous to the companies in fact than would have been a riot or insurrection, in that the Government itself was creating the fire, and that ordinary protection from fire to wit: the Fire Department and the owners of the property, was not only lacking, but the Fire Department itself was the agency through which the destruction by fire was carried out.

The insured claimed that the words "civil commotion" did not cover the conditions existing here at the time of the fire, but necessarily involved some form of riotous demonstration or personal violence.

Judge Silliman took the latter view and decided that the exemption clause did not relieve the insurance company from liability, in that there was, according to his view, no civil commotion in Honolulu at the time of the loss.

The other or "standard" form of policy contained an exemption from liability on the part of the Company to the effect that if the fire was caused directly or indirectly by act of the civil authorities, the Company should not be liable.

The companies using this form claim that this fire was caused by act of a civil authority; to wit: the Board of Health, and therefore they are not liable.

The insured claim, on the other hand, that the exemption from liability exists only when the civil authority causing the fire possessed lawful authority to cause the fire; that the Board of Health had no such authority, and therefore it was the act not of a civil authority but an unlawful act of unauthorized individuals.

It was argued on behalf of the insurance Company that the Court should not go behind the record and examine into whether or not it was necessary for the eradication of the plague to burn buildings, or whether the Board of Health in fact had authority to burn; that for the purposes of this case it was sufficient if a civil authority ordered the fire.

The Court held that the fire in question was caused by a civil authority, to wit: the Board of Health; that the Court would not go into the question of whether the Board of Health had authority to order the fire or not; that the loss of the goods in question, although they were in a separate building from that in which the original fire was set, was nevertheless caused directly by the Board of Health fire.

The Court therefore held that the loss came within the exemption clause in the policy, and the Company was not liable for the loss.

Both parties have appealed to the Supreme Court, and the question will go there for determination at the next term.

Judge Silliman's decision was rendered orally. A written decision is to be filed hereafter in both cases.

SUMMONS SERVED BY POLICE-MAN.

In an action to quiet title to certain property in Iwilei, begun by the Honolulu Investment Company, against Minnie Kou Unasina, Judge Silliman yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff by default.

APPLIES FOR INTERPRETATION.

James Harbottle Hakulo has applied for the position of Japanese interpreter for the Circuit and Supreme courts. He announces his application that he is a Hawaiian born of Japanese parentage, studied five years at the Royal Academy of Japan in Tokyo, and is a graduate of Kamehameha School. He is endorsed by Miki Saito, the Japanese Consul, and many Hawaiians and Japanese.

ALIENS NATURALIZED.

Judge Estee yesterday naturalized six more aliens. They were, L. Langgren, Robert B. French, Gillis Goodman, Manuel Costa, Peter Travens and P. H. Kilbey.

COURT NOTES.

The annual report of J. O. Carter and George R. Carter, trustees of the estate of H. A. P. Carter, was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. It shows receipts of \$122,419.18, and expenditures of \$120,822.55, leaving a balance of \$2,596.63 in favor of the estate.

Antone G. Cunha, an uncle of Florence Bell Tewksbury, whose mother, Rita C. Tewksbury, was recently committed to the insane asylum, has applied to the Circuit Court for the appointment of J. A. Macdon as the child's guardian.

J. H. Wilson, one of the defendants in the case of Oki and Ota vs. Wilson and Whitehouse, yesterday answered the complaint in the case charging that the plaintiffs were guilty of fraud in the notes sued on.

The Wahiawa Joint Stock Company brought suit yesterday against the Wahiawa Agricultural Company, demanding the partition of the Ahupuaa of Paaia, or Haimanu, of which they claim seven-ninths.

COURT ORDERS.

H. H. Parker vs. Palea, motion to vacate, order of dismissal denied.

Republic vs. Haxabro et al., plea in abatement sustained, leave to amend.

Republic vs. Kaapana, pleaded not guilty.

Republic vs. Kane, demurrer set for August 14.

Republic vs. Charles Downing, plea not guilty to three charges.

**MAY STOP
SEWER WORK
MUST QUIT OR BORROW**

Material in Hand But Money Not
Available to Pay the
Labor.

The Government is in financial trouble. Its funds for the completion of the sewerage system are exhausted to such an extent that the Superintendent of Public Works, the contractors for the sewer, and the Board of Health held an important meeting yesterday afternoon. The situation is a grave one, and under the present circumstances it is unlikely that the sewers for Punchbowl district, the portion of the city above School street or Ewa of the Nuuanu stream can be completed unless the Government can borrow sufficient money to go on with the work. Unless further funds are available, all work on the sewers will come to an abrupt standstill, and the city will be without proper sanitation.

Mr. McCandless states there is left in the available loan fund, \$24,256. Out of this, \$40,000 is needed for the completion of the system as mapped out for the entire city district. A second estimate of \$200,000 will complete the system along Punchbowl and above Liliha street. A third estimate of \$154,000 the business section alone can be completed to the outlet and put in running order. This means a practical cutting off of benefits to any part of Punchbowl slope, above School street into the valley or out to the asylum.

The third estimate completes the Kewala section also.

Dr. Wood stated his opinion on the matter before the Board of Health emphatically and in strong terms. "I want to emphasize the fact," said he, "that we need the sewer mostly in the thickly settled portions of Honolulu. Our late hardships in the plague epidemic were due to our own carelessness. We are already upon the very verge of a typhoid fever epidemic. It is increasing rapidly. We are depositing it in the ground every day and putting the germs into the cesspools. I want to say right here and now that there is no more so important to the city of Honolulu as the present moment as the completion of this sewer system."

Mr. George W. Smith felt certain that if Honolulu thought another epidemic was imminent the Government could raise money here in Honolulu. He was progressing rapidly and the epidemic stage, and that Honolulu would loan sufficient money to the Government to carry on the work until the legislature meets. It is anticipated that the legislature will relieve the Government of its financial embarrassments, and readily make a proper appropriation for all money expended on sewers.

A motion was carried that the matter of the completion of the sewers be referred to a special committee to confer with other departments and develop ways and means to raise funds to complete the entire system.

It is estimated that along the water front \$19,500 will complete that portion of the work; \$15,700 the Makiki section; \$12,900 the Kewala district. The Government has purchased all the material for the entire district, but the lack of funds in the matter of payment for labor. Dr. Wood, Dr. Cooper, George W. Smith and the entire board agree that the failure to complete the system will wreak serious injury to the city's health.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old Taylor of New Bridge, Geneva Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the law in the courts.

TOLD IN A SENTENCE

The News of the World
Condensed.

TELEGRAMS MADE TERSE

Advertiser's Summary of the Files
for Busy Readers of
Hawaii.

Secretary Hay is ill.

Scusa is playing to great crowds in Berlin.

Healey, Catholic Bishop of Rome, is dead.

King Humbert's will has not yet been brought out.

There is an easier money market in London.

Senator Hanna may make speeches in the West.

McKinley is at work upon his letter of acceptance.

Chicago anarchists applauded the killing of Humbert.

Count Lamsdorff is Russia's new foreign minister.

General York, ex-Confederate, died at Natchez, aged 86.

Congo Free State troops have failed British territory.

Intense heat reported from the East and Middle West.

The Arizona railway system is being greatly extended.

Horse and cattle stealing are on the increase in Arizona.

The peace party is now in a majority among the Boers.

There are destructive forest fires in the Yellowstone Park.

The United States and Portugal are now connected by cable.

Lady Hope, who was May Yohs, will return to the stage.

Wisconsin Republicans have named La Follette for Governor.

Forty-eight new cases of yellow fever are reported at Havana.

George D. Sweetser, a famous New York merchant, is dead.

London's new underground electric railway is heavily patronized.

Pugilist Tom Sharkey is to wed the "Belle of Sheephead Bay."

The Governor of New Jersey will investigate the local anarchists.

Surgeon Stoughton of the Castine has been drowned at Shanghai.

There is an outbreak of glanders at the Presidio of San Francisco.

On August 6th there were seven deaths from stroke in Chicago.

The forest fires near Los Angeles have been traced to incendiaries.

An American hotel of steel construction will be built in London.

A daughter of Prince Okabe of Japan has been drowned at Tokyo.

The new capital of Arizona has been delivered by its contractors.

The Alaska gold receipts during July were less than half a million.

Millionaire Russell Sage celebrated his 84th birthday by working hard.

A case of bubonic plague has been diagnosed at Hongkong.

Bryan has side-tracked the silver issue and gone in against imperialism.

W. K. Vanderbilt will buy a big racing stable and go in for turf honors.

There are but few Eastern men on the Democratic campaign committee.

The war of the British and Germany's famous socialist is reported.

Bryan says that the withdrawal of "Towns" is "manly and patriotic."

C. P. Huntington will build a million dollar steel mill at Newport News.

Robert Dunlap of New York, head of the Dunlap Agency, has died.

The Pope has given Cardinal Ireland a gold medal for his work in France.

It is reported that the Chilean Consul at Otrera, Bolivia, has been murdered.

Two near relatives of Birelli, the assassin, are held in custody at Rome.

Transvaal railway built that Baden-Powell was wounded at Rustenberg.

C. F. W. Neesley will be extradited at the request of the Cuban authorities.

Many cattle are dying near Sacramento of spleen fever.

The London Times scores the Salisbury ministry because it does not appreciate public opinion.

Oliver, a Denver undertaker, who was shot at by the Union Pacific train robbers, has gone insane.

Ull's new Northern Pacific steamship line has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000.

Enosra Takahira, the new Minister of Japan to the United States, has presented his credentials.

An explosion of gas at Scranton, Pa., wrecked two business buildings and hurt a score of persons.

On Sept. 1st the Civil Commission, headed by Judge Taft, will take full control of the Philippines.

The Philippines are very active and in the week ending August 6th had ambushed many Americans.

A young man and his wife at Doffryn, Mass., fought a duel with revolvers and both were killed.

It is announced that the total American subscription for the British exchequer loan amounts to \$5,000,000.

John Wanamaker has gone to Europe and Charlemagne Tower, Ambassador to Russia, is returning there.

Large numbers of whites and natives are dying at Cape Nome of smallpox, typhoid, grip and pneumonia.

A man wearing a shirt-waist was refused a meal at a Chicago hotel and ordered out of the dining-room.

Wife's forces are said to be again surrounded. Further's say they will make a stand at Machadodorp.

A suggestion comes from Europe to begin an international war on anarchists, confining them all as lunatics.

Astor's paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, is for sale at a low figure and it is probable that Astor will soon leave England.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had a close call at Newport; their automobile almost colliding with a spirited team.

Dr. Harrows of the San Diego Normal School will leave for the Philippines to take an important post in its schools.

Francis Salmon, who tried to kill the Shah, was a ticket-of-leave anarchist. He once tried to kill Cassimer-Porier.

England has issued 3 per cent war bonds in the sum of £10,000,000, half of which will be taken in the United States at 98.

Waldorf Astor, son of W. W. Astor, has been chosen an executor of the will of the original John Jacob Astor, who died in 1846.

Gen. Hunter reports that 3,338 men have surrendered to him altogether. Gen. Hunter also captured 1,462 horses and three guns.

Sir Thomas Lipton says Americans are great yachtsmen and have no need to send abroad for captains for their 70-footers.

A mail bag on its way from the New York postoffice to a sub-station was slit and \$2,000 in drafts, checks and cash extracted.

T. Nanae, a Japanese penologist who went to New York to study criminals, was knocked down and rolled on Chambers street.

President Steyn is seriously ill and President Kruger will surrender if he can make satisfactory terms about his destination.

Kruger has issued a manifesto promising to pay all damage done to farms by the British and the burghers remain with the commandos.

Col. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago has been offered and declined the position of First Assistant Postmaster General, vice Perry Heath, resigned.

Lieut. Bresel, brother of King Humbert's assassin, has resigned from the army and will change his name. He will enter the civil service.

All the customs officials and railway employes on the Portuguese line from Lourenco Marques have been discharged and supplanted by soldiers.

On Bowles and the Kaiser are said to disagree over the latter's speeches which are hampering the Government in respect of its Chinese policy.

The third note sent the Porte by the American Government, demanding indemnity, remains unanswered. Our Minister is pressing the claims.

There was no statement between the King and Queen of Italy just before the King's death. The former domestic crisis had long since been adjusted.

A runaway steam automobile on a long hill in Connecticut ran into a stone wall at great speed and threw two men out. Both were hurt, one seriously.

There will be a memorial service for King Humbert at Washington, at which Cardinal Gibbons will officiate and which President McKinley will attend.

A train on board of which was United States Consul Stone and which was flying the Stars and Stripes was derailed and burned by rioters near Knoxville.

The decision that the State of California owns all tide lands is a blow to the oil business so far as it is concerned with wells bored below high water mark.

England is deeply interested in the American Presidential campaign and the papers are divided on the issue, according to their South African preferences.

An Illinois boy was accidentally carried up by a balloon 2,500 feet while hanging to a guy rope. He came down with the balloon uninjured save for a slight bruise.

An Englishman is arbitrator between the British and Chinese Governments in the case of the sinking of the British transport Kow Shing during the Sino-Japanese war.

The wind and rain that destroyed half the broom crop of Central Illinois may make a profit of \$1,000,000 for W. I. Roseboom of Chicago, who has a monopoly on broom stock.

A feature of British roadways is the holding of roads by armed cyclists so as to check the approach on London of an invading army, while troops of all arms organize nearer the city.

Harlem's surrender to Kitchener August 4th. On the same day the Boers attacked the Klondike River, but the latter are supposed to have been relieved by Gen. Carrington.

George P. Way of New York and his Hoyer-old son, tourists in the Alps, fell down a crevasse 1,500 feet. Way was instantly killed but the boy lived a few minutes after being found.

King Alexander of Serbia was wedded at Belgrade to Mme. Draga Maschin with great pomp. They were cheered by the people and married according to the forms of the Greek Church.

It is the system but the personnel of the British army which makes them so formidable. Junior officers are showing an exasperating arrogance and disregard of floor property rights.

The United States has made a new reciprocity treaty with Germany. American dried fruits are to be freed from present restrictions and there will be lower duties on German pig wines and brandies.

Lord Roberts called: As Warren has pacified the western district of Cape Colony I am allowing him to return home and am replacing the whole of the troops in the colony under Foster-Walker.

Gen. Miles admits that it had been his personal wish to be sent to the Philippines to take a general view of the situation, but said he did not presume to understand why his advice had been rejected thus far.

John W. Gates, an American, was arrested in Paris for the purpose of being sent from the top of the Eiffel tower to see the crowd scramble for them. The policeman who arrested him had been hit by a coin in the face.

Mrs. Adrian Schoenmacher, a Holland dressmaker who eloped with her coachman from Amsterdam and came to Wisconsin

last April, has deserted her husband, leaving him in possession of a farm in Iowa, where they have recently been living. She has returned to Holland.

The Empress Frederick of Germany, Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, and mother of Emperor William, is afflicted with cancer and cannot live many months.

A special from Paris says: An anarchist congress is announced to be held shortly in Paris which will consider the best means of waging war against capitalists. To quote its program, the object will be "raising on the smoking ruins of the society of yesterday the society of tomorrow."

Miss Ella M. Platt, a Washington artist, has sued Maj. G. A. Ames, U. S. A., retired, for breach of promise. Ames engaged himself to her, entered into a sham marriage, and refused to make reputation. He is the man who became notorious years ago for twinking the nose of Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania.

The funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was held at Coburg. Emperor William was present; also the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, Duke of Connaught, Grand Duke of Hesse and King Ferdinand of Roumania. There were a throng of foreign notables. The wreath sent by the dead Duke's mother, Queen Victoria, was placed at the head of the coffin. It bore the inscription, "From his sorrowing mother." At the foot of the coffin lay an immense wreath of oak leaves inscribed: "From his three sisters."

The British navy sent a wreath. Representatives of the Craig-Eyre canal syndicate says that the company would prefer to have the Government leave the matter in the company's hands, so as to permit private construction and operation of the canal for the benefit of the whole world. However, he added, the syndicate had no desire to embarrass the Government and would accept its conception of policy. The route has not been selected and the company has liberty to choose any within the domain of Nicaragua. That preferred by this Government would certainly have the preference. The probability is that the route will be that hitherto called the Nicaraguan.

Many A Mother's Wish.

Many a mother of a peevish, restless, sickly child has wished that her little one was as strong and rugged as an Indian babe. Such mothers can make their children strong and well, if they rid the child's system of worms, which cause nine-tenths of children's troubles. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will do it. For centuries the Indians used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it for your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure to get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—A dispatch has been received at the Japanese Legation here from the Japanese Foreign Office announcing that the Government of Japan had prohibited for the present the emigration of all Japanese labor to the United States and Canada.

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INSTRUCTS GRAND JURY

Humphreys Gives Them Charge.
MUSTN'T REGARD PAPERS

Advised not to Dig Too Deeply into Honolulu's Past—News of The Courts.

(From Wednesday's Issue.)
A brief charge to the Grand Jury, given by Judge Humphreys, left the jury sitting in the court room, in the afternoon of the 15th inst. In this charge, the judge, in substance, advised the jury not to dig too deeply into the past, but to keep their eyes on the present, and to be guided by the facts of the case. He said that the jury should not be influenced by the papers, but should rely on their own knowledge and the evidence presented to them. He also advised them to be fair and impartial, and to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused.

Mr. Foreman and members of the Grand Jury, I desire to direct your attention to a matter which I feel it proper to advise to at this time. During the term of this jury, certain questions have been made in the public press, and it is my duty to say to you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that you are not to be influenced by any matter of this kind. You are to be guided by the facts of the case, and by the evidence presented to you. You are to be fair and impartial, and to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused. You are to be guided by the facts of the case, and by the evidence presented to you. You are to be fair and impartial, and to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused.

At the opening of the Grand Jury, Judge Humphreys said that he felt it proper to advise the jury not to be influenced by the papers, but to rely on their own knowledge and the evidence presented to them. He also advised them to be fair and impartial, and to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused. He said that the jury should not be influenced by the papers, but should rely on their own knowledge and the evidence presented to them. He also advised them to be fair and impartial, and to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused.



SUGAR

The sugar industry in Hawaii is one of the most important. It is the main source of income for the islands. The sugar cane is grown in large fields, and the juice is extracted and refined into sugar. The sugar is then shipped to other parts of the world. The industry is controlled by a few large companies, and the workers are paid very little. The industry is a source of pride for the people of Hawaii, and it is an important part of their economy.

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BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Millions use Cuticura Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crabs, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and smoothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for soothing irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or excessive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Glycerine, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower waters. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatments for Every Humour, including all cases of skin disease, such as eczema, psoriasis, and leprosy, and all cases of internal disease, such as syphilis, gonorrhea, and venereal disease.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

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By the bye, by and by buy a Bike,

You can get them as cheap as you like,

Spick, Span and Stainless,

Chain Wheels or Chainless.

All are sure to be right,

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Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds ... £3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies

5,000,000 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies

5,390,000 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 40,390,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

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are prepared to take risks against fire on Stone and Brick buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned, having been duly appointed administrator of the estate

LARRY ANN KAHLBAUM, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Koloa, Kauai, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

LOUIS KAHLBAUM,
Administrator of the estate of MARY ANN KAHLBAUM.

Koloa, Kauai, August 8, 1960.
2293-41F—Aug. 17, 24, 31; Sept. 7

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE
Estate Situate in Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

Pursuant to a decree signed by the Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit of the United States, in Case No. 909, in a cause entitled William Smith and S. W. Wilcox against W. Winchester, foreclosure proceeding, notice is hereby given that the property therein described will be sold at the front entrance to the Judiciary Building (Aliiolani Hale), Honolulu, on Saturday, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. The said sale is subject to confirmation by the court.

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

First—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on Quarry street, Kulaokahu, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, containing an area of 6,000 square feet more or less, and being the premises that were conveyed to W. H. Winchester by deed of W. Foster, trustee, dated August 21, 1898.

and recorded in Liber 155, page 272, as further described as being a portion of the land of the Royal Patent (grant) No. 3564, to H. H. Dow, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Quarry street 200 7-10 feet from the south side of Alameda street extending

thence running by true bearing south 37 degrees 30 minutes west, 100 feet along the Portuguese Club pre-

aces, thence south 52 degrees 30 minutes east, 50 feet along lot 511, thence north 17 degrees 30 minutes east, 120 feet, to north 52 degrees 30 minutes west, 100 feet along Quarry street.

Second—All those certain lots, tracts, pieces or parcels of land situated in Walkiki (near Maake Island) in said Honolulu, being lots 25, 36 and 37, Keolu tract, containing an area of 15,000 square feet, and a part of Royal Poina No. 5667, Land Commission Award No. 5081, and the same premises then and there conveyed to the said W. H. W. Wheeler by the deed of W. C. Achil, trustee, and C. B. Mallie, trustee, dated May 1897, and recorded in Liber 197, page 442.

The property will be sold by parcel. Terms cash, U. S. gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further information and full particulars of the above property, apply to the office of WILLIAM O. SMITH, Esq., building, corner Fort and Merchant streets.

Dated: Honolulu, August 2, 1906.
JAMES A. THOMPSON, Commissioner.

2200—Aug. 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24.

MORTGAGE NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

In accordance with the provision in certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of February, 1897, made by J. W. B. Nahakuaii and his wife, Kalahiki, South Kona, Hawaii, to S. Ka-ne, trustee, of Honolulu, Oahu, N.

is hereby given that the undersigned
intends to foreclose said mortgage
condition broken, to wit: The non-pay-
ment of the principal and interest
thereon when due.

Notice is also hereby given that
after the expiration of three weeks
from the date of this notice, the property
described in said mortgage will be ad-
vised for sale at Public Auction, at
the auction room of James F. Morgan,
Queen street, Honolulu, Oahu, on SAT-
URDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900, at
1 o'clock noon of said day.

For particulars, apply to
S. K. KAPANE, Trustee
Mortgagee.

Dated, August 7, 1900.

ALL the undivided titles and interest
of J. W. B. Nahaakuali in and to
that piece or parcel of land, with
the buildings and improvements there-
on, situate at Kakaawai, Honolulu,
Oahu, more particularly described
in R. F. 7055 of A. 2024 of Pealo
containing an area of 741 3/4 fathoms.
2201-41T—Aug. 16, 17, 24, 31.

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to any part of the city for 75 cents
"qu"

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at
GAZETTE Bindery, von Heit block.

Harness Co.
MANUFACTURERS
Suggy Harness.
Leather and Rubber Bits, Fine

Boots, Salt Sacks, Derby Banners, Race Bradpoona. Also a Large
Horse Harnesses, Halter Bridles,

Ham Harness
to order at short notice.
Attention.
King and Fort Sts.

King and Fort Star